PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TOWN EDITION.

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GRAND Milk

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.					
28th	July	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA..	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	....
11th	"	PENINSULAR....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
26th	"	ORIENTAL	5384	MARMORA ..	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA.....	8500	.....	....
8th	"	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA....	6322
12th	" *	CALEDONIA	7538	(EXTRA)	
15th	"	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL.....	5384	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA.....	6903	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said
* This Steamer will call at Malta and London only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,635	Verron.....	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,630	Reboufat.....	6th Sep. "
YARRA.....	4,248	Sellier.....	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA.....	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X.....	18th Aug. 1906.
SYDNEY.....	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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87, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA. . .	A. Haig.	6716 .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. .	8069 .	28th "
SCINDIA. . . .	Shafto Abrey. . .	5100 .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson . . .	9091 .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	9124 .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 325
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 350
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 330 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN. . .	2884	Barmeister . .	27th July.
SOMALI . . .	2653	Winiker . . .	10th August.
* KAISER . .	2721	Von Holt . . .	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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9, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

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T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
23rd July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	F. Mosa.....	4,119.....	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st July 1906
† CHINA	G. Danianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	7630	5th Oct. "
† SILESIA	Lolc Stafolie	5138	5th Nov. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,138	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU. .	4709	J. Nagao .	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU. .	4625	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TOYOMI MARU . .	3412	. . . .	21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU . .	4806	. . . .	4th Sept.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU .	4405	F. Pyne. .	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU. . .	5068	K. Kori. . .	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4625	S. Ishikawa .	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight apply to

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PASSAGE SEASON 1906,
Consult
COUTTS & Co.,
Passenger Agents,
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And entrust your baggage to them.
Thy are the best and cheapest.

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Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)
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DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
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SAHARANPORE
Sind—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR
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QUETTA
AGENCIES.
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
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Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs.
CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a.
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Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.
For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar.	Madras,	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
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Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
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WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	" "	27

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GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE ...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	" "	4

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TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK.
RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

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COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	11	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	18	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-1 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
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CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/32d. to 1s. 4 29/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE KHANGAON COTTON PRESSING Co. Ld.,

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Macmillan Building, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, 7th August, 1906, at 4 P. M. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1906.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July, 1906 to 7th August, 1906, both days inclusive, during which time the Books will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

BOMBAY, 23RD JULY, 1906.

(Section 82, Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE SMALL CAUSE COURT AT KASAULI IN AMBALA DISTRICT.

(1). DEWAN CHAND and KIRPA RAM, Shop-Keepers of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiffs.
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS, at Kasauli . . . . . Defendants.
Claim for Rs. 71-12.

(2). KALIC'HARAN and JAWALA PARSHAD, Merchants of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiffs.
AGAINST.
Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kalka . . . . . Defendants.
Claim for Rs. 40-1.

(3). (1) MUTSADDI LAL son of GANDHILA and (2) BADHOO MAL son of MUTSADDI LAL Shopkeepers of Kasauli, in Ambala District . . . . . Plaintiffs
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS, HEALTH Officer of Kasauli . . . . . Defendant.
Claim for Rs. 51-14-7.

(4). KIDAR NATH son of MAHADEO of Kasauli . . . . . Plaintiff.
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS of, Kasauli . . . . . Defendant
Claim for Rs. 1-4.

(5). GHANTA MIAN, at Kasauli . . . . Plaintiff.
AGAINST
Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS of Kalka . . . . . Defendants.
Claim for 21-5.

To—Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. ROBERTS at Kasauli and Kalka, defendants.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs have instituted Suits in this Court against you for recovery of Rs. 324-5-6, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised Pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suits or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the 14th August, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and on the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit and you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will be bound by the order of the Court.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 21st day of July, 1906.

A. NEWNHAM, *Major*,
Judge Small Cause Court, Kasauli.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. Bombay Time, on the 6th day of August, 1906, for the SUPPLY of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY PAIRS of BULLOCKS, as under :—

Two hundred pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12-2 hands and upwards and fifty pairs of Bullocks of the size of 12-2 hands.

The Bullocks should not be over 7 years of age and should be of sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department, subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Kirkee or at Bombay, and if the examination and selection is made either at Poona or Kirkee, the Contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the Bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary-Inspector of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for the collection and examination of Bullocks should be made by the Contractors. The number of Bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than FIFTY PAIRS. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada ground. The whole supply should be made within 3 months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the Tender is given to the Tenderer. The Health Officer shall arrange the dates of examination and selection of Bullocks.

A deposit of nine hundred and twenty-five Rupees only to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of successful Tenderer be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on this contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 21st July, 1906.

NOTIFICATION.

REQUIRED for H. H. the NIZAM'S MINT during the Fasli year 1316 (6th October, 1906 to 5th October, 1907), large quantities of SULPHURIC ACID, COKE, various descriptions of Oils, Steel of various qualities and descriptions, Iron bars and plates, Crucibles with Muffles, annelling Pots and Boxes, Melting pots, Scales, Trolleys, articles of Hardware of various kinds, and other Miscellaneous Articles of all Sorts.

Details of the articles, and approximate quantities will be furnished to Contractors of Bombay or Madras who may apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Mint, Saifabad, Hydrabad, Deccan, before the 31st July, 1906.

T. M. ENGLISH,
Superintendent, Mint and Stamps,
SAIFABAD, D/18TH JULY, 1906.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 6,30,000 SLEEPERS in all for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY during 1906 and 1907 as under:—

50,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 15th November 1906 and to be completed by 31st December, 1906.
5,80,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 1st April 1907 and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber :—

Indian—Nepal Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian Hill grown Jarrah—New South Wales mixed hardwoods ; Queensland mixed hardwoods ; Tasmanian mixed Harwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered ; and quote rates for each class as well as for a average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of each contract.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex. Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex-Ships' slings at Karachi.

—Nepal Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North Western Railway.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender, as earnest money and the cover should be subscribed "Tender for Sleepers required by the North Western Railway in 1906 or 1907."

Tenders should be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, as under :—

(1). Tenders for 50,000 Sleepers required in 1906 to be returned at Simla by the 24th August, 1906.

(2). Tenders for 5,80,000 Sleepers required in 1907 to be returned at Calcutta by Monday, 3rd December, 1906.

on which dates these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Re. 1.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
J. MIGLE.
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.

TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
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A genial humorist.)

GOLF & GOLFERS.

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BY S. MURE FERGUSSON.

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by DR. MACNAMARA, M.P.

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by H. G. HUTCHINSON,
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library)

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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CRYING CHILD.—CHILD :—Mamma, we must GO to NADIR MOMONJI & Co.'s Shop, Sitaram Buildings, and buy JAP. CURIOS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality.—Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
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TELEPHONE NO. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 8 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
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ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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Chief Agents, Madras.

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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
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TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

MARVELLOUS CURE OF SORE EYES

Baby Treated at Two Hospitals Over a Year — Eyes Grew Worse — Doctor Said They Might Be Bad for Years.

ONE BOX OF CUTICURA MAKES COMPLETE CURE

"When my little girl was a few months old, her eyes began to get bad; thinking it was from her teeth, I lived in hopes of them getting better, but as they did not improve I decided to get medical advice. I took her to the —— Hospital several times, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at ——, to which institution I took her for twelve months. The doctors were most kind and attentive, and did all they could for her, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years; I was very miserable at such a prospect. I was one day stopped in the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy, and advised me to try it. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and they are now as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. The cure was completed with less than one box of Cuticura Ointment. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter, and I trust it may be the means of others being cured as my little girl has been.—Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton St., Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

SLEEP FOR BABIES
And Rest for Tired, Fretted Mothers in Cuticura.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, to heal.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots : London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. U. S. A., F. W. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A. Sole Props.
Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	„ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Lioyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Taiwan.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

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The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Sub-Manager.

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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Madras.	Batavia.	Tienstin.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	Kobe.
Thaiping.		New York.
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says :—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

8, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35), 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mosquitoes Avoid
the presence of Carbolic
that is why the
use of

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap

has been found such an excellent protection against the attacks of these and other insects. It imparts also a delightful freshness to the skin, and, of course, is powerfully antiseptic, an advantage readily appreciated in warm climates.

Sold by Local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHIA POWDERS.
MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthia cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders. V. P. P. labelled full directions.—Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

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STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For removing Functional troubles, delay, and those irregularities peculiar to the Sex. Re. 1 only.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, 31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra, 2520 tons, Captain J. V. LeGrand, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Glenroy, 3141 tons, Captain T. D. Darke, will sail to-day for London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Rajput, 3615 tons, Captain G. Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirsa, 1674 tons, Captain C. Emmett, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Banca, 3793 tons, Captain J. B. Ferguson, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 cases opium and a number of deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 21st July should be regarded as a half weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Dumra s.....	Moxon	Basreh, July 15
	Rajput s.....	Craig	Sourabaya, June 22
	Franz Ferdinand s ...	Matcovich	Put Back

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Nerbudda s	Dew.....	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Glenroy, Darke, for London, &c.
" Banca, Ferguson, for Shanghai.
" Obra, LeGrand, for Calcutta.
" Sirsa, Emmett, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Australia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Foyle, for Antwerp, Hull, &c
" Kola, for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dilwara, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the morning of the 21st instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mattana, left Suez on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay, left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 22nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru, left Moji for Shanghai on the, 22nd instant Captain Keith Commander and steamer Ceylon Maru arrived at Tuticorin on the 23rd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, passed Suez on Sunday the 22nd instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—2000 cwt bonemeal R Kalcrbhoy 220 tons manganese ore, Burn and Co; 120 bales cotton 14,994 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros 125 bales wool M Ranjidas.

Clan Stuart s—56 bales wool Ebjee Shewjee, 16 tons linseed oil Latham and Co; 95 bales wool Doongersee Naajee, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Glade and Co; 7 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales yarn, The Globe M Co; 300 cwt wheat and 300 cwt myrabollams, Hurry Canji.

FOR HULL

Castello s—4000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros 2000 cwt bonemeal E C Nanji

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—14 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 cwt gum M Kersonjee

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Castello s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Warora s—200 bags rice Hurrey Kanjee 500 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co.

Crostafels s—155 bales cottonfly Khimjee Visram and Co

FOR MARSHILLES.

Australia s—50 cwt kajoo nuts 56 bales Iemp Tyabjee and Co; 52 cwt cajoo nuts Vallybhoy and Co; 66000 cwt wheat 2000 cwt castorseed 60 cwt teel seed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros 300 cwt mustardseed R Jiwandas

FOR GENOA.

Clan Shaw s—2310 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Australia s—502 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Australia s—50 cwt fishmeaw M J Joomabhoy and Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J M Holms, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces, with effect from the 5th July.

The services of Lieut-Col C G Parsons, I A, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 5th July.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Lieut D Steel, I M S, is appointed to officiate as assist to the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, during the absence on leave of Mr Gibson, or until further orders.

Mr H H Tayler, officiating 7th Atsist Supdt Andaman Commission, has passed the examination prescribed for junior civil officers employed at the Settlement.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following appointments are made on the staff of the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun :—Mr A G Hobart-Hampden, Director, Imperial Forest School, to be Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Forest College, Mr E P Stebbing, Forest Entomologist to the Govt of India, to the Imperial Forest Zoologist. Mr H H Haines, Deputy Director, Imperial Forest School, to be Imperial Forest Botanist. Mr R S Troup, Instructor, Imperial Forest School to be Imperial Forest Economist with effect from the 8th April. Mr A M F Caccia, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is appointed to be Imperial Supd of Working Plans, and assumed charge of that office on the forenoon of the 11th July.

PUBLICK WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The service of Mr W Macdonald, Suptdg Engineer 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Punjab, with effect from the 3rd July.

Mr A E Orr, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with effect from the 5th July during the absence on privilege leave of Kr H C Granville.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander St L S Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Commander E J Beaumont, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 7th July.

Commander A J Marsack, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed 1st Assist Port Officer, Rangoon, with effect from the 11th July.

MECHANICAL TESTS AT SIBPUR.

Some Indian Timbers.

DURING the last three or four years the Forest Department, writes Mr. W. H. Everett, Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering has sent specimens of many Indian timbers to Sibpur, Engineering College, for mechanical testing. I have now tested about 100 pieces, out of nearly 500 received, and it appears advisable to give some account of the results obtained.

In considering the results it is convenient to use teak as a standard of reference in comparison; and it will be seen that the strongest timbers have rather more than double the strength and stiffness of teak, while none on the list have less than half that of teak. To aid comparison with non-Indian timbers the highest results are here given from tests made on 87 specimens of wood grown in various British colonies, the tests being conducted by Prof. Unwin. Bending 12·45 (Lignum vitæ, from Jamaica). Crushing 5·96 (Sneeze wood, from Natal). Bending 9·52 (Red milkwood, from Natal). Stiffness 1,465 (Mora wood, from British Guiana). Corresponding results from tests of 32 American timbers, carried out under the direction of the Government of the United States, may also be of interest in this connection. These again are the highest figures, but each is the average of many tests :—Shearing 0·58 (Cedar elm). Crushing 4·9 (Pignut hickory). Bending 8·4 (Pignut hickory). Stiffness 1,220 (Pignut hickory).

Comparing with the present results, it will be noticed that three of the Indian timbers break the record for shearing strength, two for crushing strength, and two for bending strength. One Indian timber is about equal in stiffness to the best American wood, and is surpassed by two in Prof. Unwin's list of 87.

With regard to the considerable differences in strength or stiffness for two or more specimens of the same kind of timber, these are not due to experimental errors but to actual differences in the pieces tested. Mr. Everett then gives a long table showing the result of each experiment and publishes his report in "Forest Bulletin No. 6."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 1/4	=	+ 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	97	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 5/16	=	+ 1/8
2 months hence	30 1/4	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	65 1/2	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15 1/2	=	+ 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47	=	+ 3/4
New York Demand	4·84 3/4	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 7/8	=	do
7 day market loans	2	=	do

SUGAR—
German granulated of India double bags 11/6 Oct.-Dec. sellers. firm.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber 5/2 1/4 buyers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1/2 A. S. value firm.

RAPESEED—
Brown 46 1/2 J.-A. sellers firm.

LINSEED—Steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 + 1·8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	4,000
Spot	6·06 — 1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	1,7C0
Futures closed	dull

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·77	5·69	5·63
— 2	— 2	— 3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·59	5·58	5·58
— 2	— 3	— 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·59	5·61	5·63
— 3	— 3	— 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Great Continent	2,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·00
Futures, month of July	10·09 +1
Do. month of Dec	10·40

* Tended to decline owingito weak cables and to official weather report considered favorable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10·15-16
Futures, month of Aug	10·05 — 2
Do. month of Oct	10·27 — 1
Tone at close	quiet

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales	Bales.
Do. Sold on speculation	36,000
Do. Sold for exportation	1,000
Do. forwarded to Consumers	2,000
Do. Actual exports	67,000
Do. Week's Imports	7,000
Do. Stock	28,000
Afloat American	6,12,000
Do. Indian	50,000
	9,000
Stock in London	Bales
Total visible supply	16,000
Do. do. East Indian	1,710,000
Do. Quantity in sight	265,000
	10,790,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21 July.

Cotton	1,378	bales.
Wheat	5,750	cwts.
Linseed	3,595	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,390	do
Gingelly seed	242	do
Poppy seed	1,682	do
Groundnuts	92	do
Castorseed	1,356	do
Rice	666	do
Myrabollams	8,652	do
Cottonseed	2,022	do
Mowrasseed	767	do
Gram	3,980	do
Joowar	691	do
Maize	nil	do

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

The crop and weather reports published to-day show heavy rain has fallen in Kathiawar, Guzerat, Khandeish, the Berars and Central Provinces. In some of these districts a break is badly needed for weeding operations, but no damage has been done to the crops yet. In the Punjab and United Provinces the drought continues, but the storm, the centre of which is now in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, is said to be moving in a Northerly direction, and may give relief to these districts. A small reaction in Consols is advised from London in the telegrams of Saturday's date to £87 1/4. Silver is firm and has advanced 1/8th for spot and forward delivery. An advance of 1/8th is also advised in short London Bills to 3 1-4 per cent.

Seeds and Wheat are reported steady to firm without change in rates.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet for spot and dull in futures with quotations 2 to 3 points lower. American quotations are practically unchanged. The weekly cotton-report shows a decline of 46,000 bales in the Liverpool Stock, and of 130,000 bales in the visible supply. While the quantity in sight shows an advance of 50,000 bales at 10,790,000 bales.

The cash balance in our local Presidency Bank shows an increase of 61 1-4 lakhs, made up of a decline in the Trade Demand of about 50 lakhs, an increase in Public Deposits of nearly 5 3-4 lakhs and a decrease in Banks investments of 5 3-4 lakhs. The greater ease in the money market, as shown in the Banks' statement, has caused a steadier tone in the Rupee Paper bazaar and also in the Share Market.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 5,63,017	Increase
Other Deposits	,, 36,97,886	do
Sundries	,, 80,949	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs. 5,80,322	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	,, 5,100	Increase
Credits on Securities	,, 46,642	Decrease
Loans do	,, 7,80,077	do
Bills discounted & purchased	,, 6,87,288	do
Balance with other Banks	,, 1,25,097	Increase
Sundries	,, 69,719	Decrease
Cash	,, 61,23,592	Increase

Our local produce markets are dull and we hear of little demand to-day. Cotton remains quiet but steady with only a small inquiry from buyers for spot lots at about previous quotations. In new crops the market is slightly easier but there is no business passing.

Oilseed markets are quiet except for Rapeseed which continues firm on account of depleted stocks. Wheat is steady and about 1 anna per cwt. higher, chiefly due to absence of rain in the Punjab.

A large lot of Kohinoor Mill shares are reported to have changed hands this morning at Rs. 690 and later in the day at Rs. 700. A large business was also done in Ahmedabad Advance Mill shares at Rs. 750. Closing quotations are as follows :—

	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	1,480	X. D.
Petits	3,625	August.
Davids	540	,,

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31/32d. to 1/4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4 170
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight		154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	213
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		97·12
1st Settlement	31st July	97·10
2nd do.	30th Aug.	97·9

Money Market, Tone. Very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	19th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	19th do.	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do.	4 do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—

M G Nagpur fine	Rs.	217 Ready.
M G Khandeish fully good	,,	196 ,,
M G K A K fine	,,	206 ,,
M G Bengals fine	,,	197 ,,
Sawginned Dharwar good	,,	255 ,,
Madras Westerns good	,,	235 ,,
NEW CROP—		
M G Bengals fine	Nov. Rs.	203
Do. fine	Dec. ,,	201
Do. fine	Jan. ,,	199
M G Dhamangaon fine	,, ,,	218
M G Nagpur fine	,, ,,	223
M G Khandeish fully good	,, ,,	203
M G K A K fine	,, ,,	214
H G Bengals fully good	,, ,,	184
M G Broach good	March ,,	244

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 5,000 bales
Imports ..... Nil

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·76	5·68	5·62
— 1	— 1	— 1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·58	5·57	5·57
— 1	— 1	— 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·58	5·60	5·62
— 1	— 1	— 1

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 14th July 1906, as compared with the statement of 21st July 1906 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 14. Rs.	July 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	66,57,178	66,74,248
Public Deposits at Branches	40,04,899	45,52,846
Other Deposits	7,00,38,655	7,37,36,541
Post Bills	8,889	6,880
Sundries	17,38,779	16,58,730
Rs.	10,16,46,382	10,58,29,245
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,37,42,122	1,31,61,809
Other authorised Securities	29,12,474	29,17,574
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,09,86,961	1,10,33,603
Loans do. do.	1,93,59,053	1,87,78,976
Bills discounted and purchased	2,99,95,449	1,94,08,161
Dead Stock	3,34,848	3,34,743
Stamps and Stationery	3,637	3,090
Balances with other Banks	13,25,131	14,50,228
Sundries	2,65,718	1,95,999
Cash	3,24,20,389	3,85,44,581
	10,16,46,382	10,58,29,245

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," OF JULY 24, 1856.]

BARODA, July 16th.—The Bombay post of the 8th arrived in camp only yesterday. A paltry batch of English letters and papers that had come by the Mail which reached Bombay on the 5th, had been distributed two or three days ago, but the large proportion of the community are without letters and without papers, from which we have come to the conclusion that either a portion of the English Mail for Guzerat has been thrown aside by a runner, or has been lost, or has been despatched in some other direction, and that postal arrangements cry loudly for reform.

WE understand that a magnificent set of Chemical Apparatus has just been sanctioned for the Elphinstone College at the charge of some eight thousand rupees, and we trust that after this we shall speedily have a separate professor to teach the Applied Sciences. It is not to be expected that a lecturer drawn from the Grant Medical College, with his hands already overburdened with work, and whose proper duties are to teach Chemistry as applied to Medicine, can teach efficiently the same Science as applied to the Arts, where, in every thing, save first principles, it forms a different division of study.

THE Commander-in-Chief, we observe, has just impressed upon officers, who are allowed military guards and escorts for the protection of their baggage, that they are not to compel such guards to travel during the heat of the day or more than the usual marching distance. In cases where in infringement of the order, men have been unnecessarily or severely harassed, the matter is to be reported for the information and orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

For Judgement.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1420—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Abdulla Khakibhai and others—Mulla and M Part heard.

1422—Shamrao and M—Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapoorchund vs Jawerchund Rattensey and other—K J Bellinoria

1431—Bhaishunker K and G—Somsudid Gulamhoosin and vs Abdulhusein Kalimudin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

138-06—F P Pavri—Motibai widow vs Edalji Pallanji Mistry.

278-06—Mahabai J and M—Chunilal Namchand and others vs Jeshang Jetha and others

306-06—Hiralal and T—Maneckchund Hirachand vs Kashinath Bawan Bhoyi.

342-06—Wadia G and Co—A Readymoney and Co a firm vs Ahmed Oosmen.

346-06—Wadia G and Co—Abdullabhoy Khakhiboy Readymoney and another vs Ahmed Oosman.

350-06—Payne and Co—L H Blomenslok vs R Blomenslok vs K H Cameron

For consent decretal order of reference.

900-05—Mulla and M—Hawabai widow and others vs Jooma Moosa—Macgonal J and Co.

Long Causes.

287-05—Daphtary F and D—Aranayaji Arumuga Sadoolelar vs Jeangir Byramjee and others—Uniwalla and P—Part heard to be taken at 3-30 p.m.

712-05—Jamshedji Framjee Framjee Bakerlehai vs Amtooiabfli widow and others—T Thakurdas and Co.

100-04—Unwalla and P—Cassam Abdul Hachoo A. Sator and another vs Sons of Saturday's date to £87 1/4. Silver is firm and has advanced 1/8th for spot and forward delivery. An advance of 1/8th is also advised in short London Bills to 3 1-4 per cent.

217-01—Kanga and B—William Girald Whyte vs F. H. Brito—Jamsetjee B and B

607-05—Wadia G and Co—Jamsetjee Manockee Patel vs R. R. Mahajan and another—Raghavaya B and N and D and Co for postponement.

134-06—Smetham B and N—Samuel Fitze and Co vs Nawab Seyed Sudor Alikhan—apt and V

136-09—Khaidas and Co—C. Ralph Marritt vs Charles vernon—Crawford B and Co

76-06—K D Shroff Dwarkadas Tokersey and another vs Sharefbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

571-2102-05—Sharifbhai Ibrahimbhai vs Dwarkadas Tokersey—K D Shroff.

132-06—F. P. Kankoobai vs Govindjee Laljee and another—M B Chothia.

584-04—Payne and Co—Aga Gulam Husein Dari vs Haji Mahomed Ibrahim—Mirza and P.

97-05—Yabjee D and Co—Damodherdas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Pestonjee B and K and Wadia G and Co

810-05—Unwalla and P—Kanyalol Saliktm Kulvar vs Hitlal Sitalli Kulvao—In person.

1 2-03—Thakurdas and Co—Chathasey Jaitha and Co vs Chapsey Dewsey and others—Edgelow G W add Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

908-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Essabin Khalifa vs Abdul Azizbin Mosseri—Edgelow G W and o

625-23052-05—Bhalvi H. M. and R—Bharmul Bhenia and others vs Poonja Lakhsey—Magan J and P

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Pranji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co

773-06—M B Chothia—Advocate General of Bombay and others vs Sorabji Nuruslinbin Sayed Hisamudin Bilkhi and others Captain and V

620-03—Payne and Co—M L Erumino vs Manjal Premchund—Bhalti D and S

293-05—Hiralal and T—Gangabai widow vs Jambai widow—Thakurdas and Co

634-05—Wadia and Co—Rukhmabai widow vs Rakhumbai widow another—S B and Noble

5-04—Mehta and S Hookamabhai Shroopshund vs Bcharlal Shamath D F and Co

50-5—M J and M Balchund Kaniram vs Divanchund Hariram M B Chothia

278-8883-05—Unwalla and P V—Pereira and others vs Dawoodbhai Haji Mahomed Jaketia—Payne and Co S G C Suit

493-05—Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoollabhai Khakhibhai and others—Mulla and M.

867-03—Khanderao Nanabhai Sadanad vs Abdool Gafoor Khangool

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

400-07—Payne and Co—Sulleman Somjee vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree

634-05—Khinlaro S and L—Haji Ismail Haji Esack vs Khatizabai and others—Payne Co and Captain and V and Tyabji and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs O A Ellis and another in person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Sachubhaidas and in person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagloo Narsoo and another—Advocate H B and Co

116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ramji—Daphtary F and D

809-05—Craigie L and Co—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquesction Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji.

Long Causes.

142-06—Smetham B and N—Gunpat Budhojt Thaker vs Bhan Sadasiv Chothia and D

156-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayama Vurkote vs Purshotum Hari Rande—Pagharaya and B (For postponement)

865-05—Kanga and P. Hariatrai Nandram and another vs. Shariffbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

557-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas Bhaisett vs Sachund Reychund and others—Thakurdas and Co

817-05—Payne and Co—Tricumdas Canji and others vs. the Administrator General of Bombay and others—Madak and Co.

844-05—Mulji and N—Koreji Purshotum and others vs. Josei Jagannath Dewji and others

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a plentiful lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is as delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DALHOUSIE.

BIRTH.

COOKE—July 19, at the Dingle, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain S. A. Cooke, 38th (P. W. O.) Central India Horse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—July 20, at Naini Tal, the wife of E. M. Cook, I. C. S., of a son.

LATHBURY—July 14, at Murree, the wife of Major H. O. Lathbury, R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRAIN—WESTERMAN—July 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Vepary, by the Rev. W. R. Manley, M.A., Robert Grain, Sergt. 1st Leicestershire Regt., to Minnette Lucille, daughter of the late Henry Westerman, and of Mrs. Westerman, of Madras.

DEATH.

LINDSAY—July 16, at Chakrata, 2nd Lieut. C. C. Lindsay, Indian Army, attached to the Cameronians.

"AURUM POTABILE"

(a drink of gold)

HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

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HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS :—

Kemp & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water 0-39m., 1-12a. Low water. 6-32m., 7-21 a. Harwood League Football, 5-45 p. m.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, a Gujerati book, a bar of metal, a gold bangle, and a dog have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

A SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE.—News has been received in Bombay that Mr. L. S. de Albuquerque, the youngest son of Mr. Anjelo Albuquerque of Zanzibar, has passed his final L. R. C. P. examination at Glasgow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. Itola, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant. A supplemental Mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A SHIP.—One Bewa Narayen, a Hindu, aged 20 years, was yesterday working as a coal-labourer, on the s. s. "Obra," now in the Dock when, through a sudden lurch of the ship, he fell into the No. 3 hold. He was picked up unconscious, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he expired.

A SOLDIER FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Gopal Baloo and Rama Gent, the first with criminal misappropriation and cashing currency notes of Rs. 1,110, and the second with assisting in the commission of the offence. It appears that one Gangodass Manordass went to the Bhuleshwar market on the 23rd ultimo, with a bundle of notes in his pocket. Having purchases some mangoes, he put the balance with the notes in his pocket. The first accused was present at the transaction and managed cleverly to remove the bundle of notes from the complainant's pocket. The complainant, after some time, discovered that he was robbed of Rs. 1,110. Both accused on the 21st instant went to a Marwari, named Bhopval Dhamji and offered Rs. 60, as commission, in order to change the notes. Bhopval sent for the police and the accused were arrested. Both pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. Rs. 210 were paid by the complainant to the Marwari Bhopval for his honesty, and for giving information, leading to the recovery of the notes.

MEMBERS of the Harrow-on-the-Hill Urban District Council have shown a fine feeling for one of the most patient of their servants. At their last meeting the death was announced of a donkey that had long been in their service, and they solemnly passed a motion of regret at his death.

A CURIOUS experience has befallen Mr. J. Spencer Kennard, of Philadelphia, the envoy appointed by Pennsylvania University to inform King Victor Emmanuel that he has been made a Doctor of Laws of the University. The Court officials refuse to permit Mr. Kennard to have an audience, as he possesses no credentials from the American Government or its Ambassador. His only authority is a cablegram from Mr. Harrison, Provost of the University, requesting him to undertake the mission

SPORTING NEWS.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is the position of Counties to July 21.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	17	12	1	4	11
Yorkshire	18	12	1	5	11
Lancashire	17	11	2	4	9
Notts	14	7	2	5	5
Kent	13	7	2	4	5
Warwickshire	13	5	3	5	2
Essex	14	4	4	6	0
Worcestershire	9	2	2	5	0
Middlesex	8	2	4	2	—2
Somerset	10	2	6	2	—4
Sussex	12	3	7	2	—4
Gloucestershire	9	1	6	2	—5
Northamptonshire	13	3	8	2	—5
Hampshire	13	3	8	2	—5
Leicestershire	15	2	10	3	—8
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

CRICKET IN KATHIAWAR.

Rain Interferes with Play.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JULY 23.

The match between the Kathiawar Cricket Club and the Bombay Gymkhana commenced to-day, but could not be played on account of incessant rain. It will recommend to-morrow, weather permitting.

The match between the Kathiawar Gymkhana and the Bhauddin College was played on Saturday, the former closed their innings with 174 runs, Mr. H. D. Rendall contributing 36. The Bhauddin College made 20 runs when play was stopped on account of rain.

THE MADRAS BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Closing Contests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

The Boxing Tournament was brought to a successful termination on Saturday evening. The following are the results :—

BANTAMS :—Private Tebbatt, Leicesters, beat Volunteer Conquest, Madras Volunteer Guards.

FEATHER WEIGHTS:—Private Larken, Manchesters, beat Lance-Corporal Capper, of the Essex.

LIGHT WEIGHTS :—Gunner Lyons, 33rd Battery, beat Medical Student Muller.

Private Hall, Leicesters, won both the middle and heavy weight, beating Private Robertson and Lance-Sergeant Thomas, both of the Leicesters. The prize for the best loser was awarded to Bombardier Shanan, 23rd Battery.

Mr. Justice Boddam presented the prizes. In the course of an address he remarked that he regretted to note that the local talent was poorly represented.

GOLF AT MADRAS.

Competition for the Gold Medal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

The Final Golf Competition for the Gold Medal, 12 holes, was played at Guindy on Saturday in a high wind, and resulted in a win for Mr. H. Peebles.

The Junior Handicap prize was won by Mr. P. W. Partridge, Mr. Brown and Mr. J. M. Robinson tieing for 2nd and 3rd prizes.

SOUTH INDIA MOTOR TRIALS.

Details Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

The South India Motor Union has published details of the short speed trials handicap which it proposes to hold early in September.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

A special telegram to the *Asian* dated London July 20, gives the following partic

BEFORE the

RAINS . .

we ANTICIPATE

better days in store.

DURING the

RAINS . .

we EXPERIENCE a certain amount of discomfort unless SUITABLY clothed.

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THE MANAGER.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

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UNDERTAKE ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS in all parts of India, for Towns, Palaces, Darbar Halls, Temples, Hospitals, Bungalows Complete with the Highest class plant and Materials, under Expert European Engineers.

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These Pianos are perfect in all details, they are very reasonable in price and being absolutely reliable, they always give their owners the utmost satisfaction.

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The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote:—"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills.

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903:—"For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1906.

THE OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

THE events of the past few days in Russia can, we fear, have but one result—bloodshed. A gigantic revolution may follow it. Yet it cannot be denied that in issuing his Ukase, dissolving the Duma, the Tsar adopted the only course open to him. The Duma has greatly disappointed the expectations of his Majesty, of the Russian people, and of the people of other countries, who hoped and believed that its inauguration would mark the beginning of a new era of peace and prosperity in that unhappy land. But instead of practical work within its legitimate scope, it undertook illegal action beyond it. No one who has read even half-a-dozen days' proceedings since the Assembly was called into being, can refute the charge. Its main object seems to have been to fly in the face of authority, to defy the Ministry and to throw all order to the winds. The Duma building has been closed and is guarded by police. Most members are said to have journeyed to Finland to discuss the situation. But it is useless. The Assembly has been dissolved and not until March of next year can another representative body be formed. If the troops and the Navy were loyal, there need be no fear of consequences, but as the late Duma persisted in inducing the people to resist any order of Government which had not its own sanction, there is nothing more probable than that they will continue to encourage the revolutionaries instead of labouring towards the maintenance of peace. The Tsar's promise to give necessitous peasants means of enlarging their holdings of land is a renewal of that held out to them early in the month when an official communiqué announced that the Government, acting on the instructions of the Tsar, had introduced in the Duma a resolution with regard to the improvement of peasant properties and an increase in their number, and the betterment of agrarian conditions generally. The Government proposed to hand over all arable Crown lands to the peasants on terms favourable to the latter, and, in cases where these lands are not sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the applicants, to purchase any private properties that may be offered and to re-sell them at low prices to the peasants. Any losses on the transactions to be made good from the State funds. The Government also promised to support migration of the peasantry, to simplify the formalities in connection with land purchase, and to promote emigration to Siberia and Central Asia. A Commission on which the peasants were to be represented is to be appointed, to consider the best and most expeditious means of relieving the distressed section of the agricultural population. The Government further declared that there is no justification for the idea that the land cannot be in private hands, and it would, the communiqué set forth, undertake strictly to uphold the right of possession. In conclusion, the communiqué stated that the Russian peasants should remember that the satisfaction of their wants is possible, not by acts of violence, but only by peaceful work and the constant care of the Emperor. Instead of accepting the undertaking gratefully the Duma would have none of it. As a matter of fact, press correspondents declare that the majority of deputies are absolutely indifferent to a practical solution of the agrarian question, to the true interests of the peasants, and to considerations of national economy. According to the *Novoe Vremya*, only eleven per cent. of the peasants really need more land, and that others are better off in this respect than England, the United States, and other countries. But the disbanded Duma will most probably persuade them otherwise. Further destruction of crops will follow. And the Tsar has expressed his determination to enforce obedience to the law.

NEGRO ASPIRATIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

A SOUTH AFRICAN Correspondent, writing to one of the London newspapers, asserts that to those who can read the signs of the times, the dusky finger of the African Negro is beginning already to trace on the wall cabalistic signs of at least as alarming portent as those which in the days of Daniel startled the Eastern monarch, for whose benefit the Eastern prophet interpreted them. There is a movement afoot on the part of the African races to secure for themselves from the white people a recognition that socially, morally, intellectually and in every other way they, the Blacks, are the equals of the Whites. This doctrine was originally promulgated by propagandists who, in the first place, hailed from the United States, but have been actively aided by native missionaries from Northern, Central and Western Africa. The equality idea finds most favour with the missionary convert who has been brought upon the belief that in "the things that are not seen" he is the equal of the White, and by an easy transition passes to the not altogether illogical conclusion that in the "things that are seen" the claims to superiority on the part of the Anglo-Saxon have little substantial foundation. It is stated that in some cases the White missionaries directly encourage these propaganda, but the Correspondent, to whose article we refer to, confessed that he had not met with any confirmatory instance. Ethiopianism had a quasi-religious origin, as has been shown, but it is developing into a purely secular movement, which has "no more sympathy with the religious formulas of the white man than the revolutionary Moujiks of Russia have with the tenets of Tolstoy." They are an emotional people. Complex theories do not appeal to their imagination. They count a stirring battle-cry and such is usually more easily to be found for religious than for purely secular movements. Zulus and Basutos are among the most earnest among the African races, and we are assured that they are in a position to compare their mental powers with those of the white man and are shrewd enough to perceive that, individually the boasted superiority of the Anglo-Saxon, whether physically or intellectually, is largely an illusion, while collectively, an admitted superiority on the part of the white men, is the result of organisation, backed by weapons, the free use of which is denied to the natives. Then again there is poverty, though temporary, among the Whites in South Africa. Among the natives there is none, and they are rich beyond most aboriginal dreams of avarice in horses and cattle, while no white community in the world could compare favourably with them in the matter of the uniform individual prosperity of its people.

Conservative in his traditions the African native is submissive to his chief. Chiefs, like the Missionaries, will listen to the doctrine of political equality, but only as an interesting theory. They will never relinquish one iota of their despotic authority. Writers on the subject of Ethiopianism foresee that the movement will give cohesion to resistance by the natives of all the devices now being practised or proposed by the Whites to make them work, to become producers on a large scale or to contribute to the revenue by direct taxation. If the African native chiefs generally employ the weapon of Ethiopianism in connection with the opposition which the Zulus are already displaying, concludes our contemporary's correspondent, it is certain that when the inevitable backing-down takes place other tribes elsewhere will ascribe the result to the new force which the American Negroid emissaries are trying to bring to bear in Africa. In this particular instance the result will follow from foolish legislation by the Parliament of a colony which has never been distinguished for brilliant financial statecraft: but the effect will be none the less pernicious upon white influence in South Africa. But it may be that this will only make a transitional stage. The dark races are capable of more than they are generally credited with, though perhaps not much. And, if anyone doubt this, let his attention be directed to the Negro Republic, Liberia, on which Sir Harry Johnston has just published a couple of large volumes. He accurately describes the country as an attempt to found a civilised Negro State in West Africa, and the peoples of the nations primarily responsible for its existence, Britain and America, cannot well withhold either their patience or their sympathetic interest where the progress of this State is concerned. For many years our forefathers led the way in a trade which was distinguished by a brutality and cruelty more truly savage than anything the little known recesses of uncivilised Siberia have to show to-day. It would be strange indeed if we showed want of patience now with regard to the progress made by a State founded for, and by, some of the survivors of that gruesome traffic. Its governing class to-day consists of some 12,000 negroes and mulattos of American origin, and perhaps 30,000 partially civilised Liberians of local origin. The indigenous negro population is given as something like two millions. The Americo-Liberian settlers may be said practically to be confined to the coastal region of Liberia, the interior of the country being probably the least known portion of Africa at the present time. They have not done as well as was anticipated, but it may be that in time Liberia will take a far more important place among the nations than it does at the present time.

Sir Harry Johnston has to admit that it is as a Mahomedan that the Negro makes most rapid development and that all the civilisation Europeans gave to the Negro before Liberia was founded, was just that sort of treatment which would make either for sheer savagery or servile mimicry. Sir Harry's comments on the social life in coastal Liberia are worth quoting at length. He tells us that with "a few rare exceptions, the mass of the Americo-Liberian community suffers from religiosity. They exhibit the Puritanism of New England in the eighteenth century almost unabated. Their average morality is probably no higher than that of European nations, or even of the Negroes indigenous to Liberia. But so far as outward behaviour, laws, and language go, they are prudish to a truly American extent. Sparsity of clothing on the part of the native is treated in some settlements as an offence. The mistaken idea which arose after the Christianising of the Roman Empire that there is something sinful in man's body divested of clothes is still a leading idea among the Liberian. The Americo-Liberian shares with our fathers the religion of the tall hat and frock-coat. Their women, of course, follow the fashions of Europe. In this we touch one of the weaknesses of Liberia, of these 12,000 Americanised negroes. Their ideals are pitifully Anglo-Saxon. The Christianity of Liberia is an exact mimicry of the narrow, warped Christianity of England from Puritan times to the dawn of better things in the middle of the nineteenth century. It is useless to deny—though it be inconvenient to admit—that Muhammedanism has done a great deal to raise the Negro in the social order. Whether it be possible to fuse in one community what is best in Muhammedan civilisation with what is practical and cheerful in Christianity, remains to be seen. 'Have done with this,' their friends might say. 'Make yourselves polished Africans, not imitation Anglo-Saxons.' In their obstinate adhesion to the ideals of New England there is a hopeless stumbling block in the way of their very existence. They must turn their backs on America and their faces toward Africa, or they will dwindle to nothing, leave no heirs, and implant no permanent civilisations on those whom they have come to redeem." In some respects they are less advanced than the Zulu and the Basuto and it may be that in the course of a few years the South African races will have become as unlike those of to-day as the Negro of Liberia is like his forefathers who toiled in slavery for English and American masters.

THE VALUE OF WATER POWER.

IN view of the proposal to harness water power on the Ghats and transmit it in the form of electricity to Bombay there is especial interest in following up the success of similar schemes in other parts of the world. The project for harnessing Niagara is on a scale which puts it out of the scope of fair comparison, but turning to other similar schemes in Northern Italy there is a marked advance in the use of water power where, in Lombardy and Milan, it is taking its place as one of the main assets of the Nation. In the Italian cotton trade the fuel problem, which is rapidly advancing to a serious state throughout Europe, is rendered scarcely of moment through the rapid development of electrial energy generated in the not far distant hills. All the newer cotton mills are run electrically, and many of the older ones are to be re-equipped with the same system to take the place of their steam plants. The outlook of the Milan cotton manufacturer upon the future is not clouded by any doubts as to his ability to compete with the mills of other countries on the score of power cost. One of the problems connected with the more extended use of water supply in Northern Italy has been dictated by the danger that too much of the natural flow might be made use of to the detriment of the inhabitants of the upper valleys, who need a considerable amount for irrigation. This difficulty has been avoided by a storage system, which appears to be working out successfully, and by means of which all interests seem to be cared for equally. One of these reservoir groups was established in 1889, on the river Gorzente, where were built two storage basins, with a combined capacity of 5,750,000 cubic metres of water, to supply the city of Genoa with water and electric power. The company has resolved to re-equip its works and bring them up to date—to produce a total available power supply of 6,000 horse power. A further impetus is given to the study of water-power and electrical transmission by the news that the King has directed the Italian Government to invite two of the great railway companies to devote serious consideration next year to the question of electric traction and to take up various projects on a large scale. In Northern Italy nearly all the small cities and a large number of villages are supplied with electric light, while many of them have installations of hydro-electrical power. Among the cities of from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants so equipped are Vercelli, Novara, Pavia, Bergamo, Brescia, Verona, Voghera, Alexandria, Mantua, Vicenza, and Intra. Hydro-electrical installations have played a strong part in the commercial advancement of these thriving towns. The city of Como, one of the principal silk centres of Europe, draws its electrical light and power from a station near Porlezza, on the Lake of Lugano, through a wire line 27 miles long and at a tension of 2,000 volts. The station includes a canal and tunnels 11,000 feet in length, by which is utilized a typical mountain torrent with a fall of 835 feet. The station contains five groups of generators. These are but a few of the instances where this means of power generation and transmission has been adopted, and its general spread on a large scale is conclusive proof of the merits of the system. With the inexhaustible supply of water, which is furnished by the Alps, there is of course little difficulty; in India with a limited supply of water for a large part of the year the system cannot be so freely adopted. At the same time there are several places where the conditions are admirable and while hoping to see its adoption, where possible, in all parts of India we especially welcome it in Bombay, if only as a solution of the growing smoke nuisance in the northern quarter of the town.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Chief of the Staff is to have the privilege of private entree to Government House.

ON the recommendation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce Mr. V. G. Lynn has been appointed Additional Member of Madras Legislative Council.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th June last shows a decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1905 of 1,724,264 maunds and of Rs. 87,491 in the earnings.

THE Royal Artillery met the Y. M. C. A. in the second round of the Harwood League on Saturday. Despite the weather, which, it was thought, would make play impossible, an interesting game took place, the Gunners winning by 3 goals to nil.

THE Rev. David Fotheringham retires from the ministry of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Tottenham, after holding it for 41½ years. He calculates that during that period he has preached some 4,000 sermons to his congregation, to say nothing of mid-week addresses.

A MEETING of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette was held at Thana on Saturday, Mr. Turner, I.C.S., First Assistant Collector, Prant Bassein, and President of the Board, occupying the chair. Amongst other items, Mr. Turner submitted a letter from the Reverend Marshall Baptista, Vicar, Church of the Sacred Heart, Calvem, Gorai, requesting, for reasons given that the Gorai Road may be completed by carrying it forward and joining it to the village of Gorai. After discussion, it was agreed that the estimates of the proposed work be called for, the President visiting the place.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Francis John Heywood, son of Colonel J. M. Heywood, R.E., and Edith (Chris) Leslie, youngest daughter of Major-General H. Leslie Grove (Madras Staff Corps, retired).

THE marriage of Sir Henry Anthony Farrington, Bart., of Khulna, India, with Dorothy M. Farrington, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrington, of Hele, Moretonhampstead, Devon, will take place at St. John's Church, North Bovey, on the 25th instant.

THE walls of stations on the new tube from Wate loo to Baker-street are embellished with maps of London, on which, according to the index in a corner of them, "theatres and places of amusement" are printed in red. Among the places so indicated on the body of the maps are, says the *Tribune*, Holloway Cattle Market, the Foundling Hospital, the Courts of Justice, the Bank of England, and Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

THE passive resister has not even the merit of being a pioneer. At the meeting of the Catholic Record Society a speaker mentioned a form of mediæval passive resistance practised by Catholic families, when they were led to the State Church to hear the State doctrine preached. They stuffed their ears with wool so that they should not hear. Jewish resisters also used this method of preserving themselves from contamination by doctrines.

THE total amount expended in 1905-1906 on minor irrigation works in the Madras Presidency was Rs. 8,59,857, or 93·3 per cent. of the total allotments sanctioned for the year. The allotments were expended in full or nearly so in all Districts except Nellore, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, and South Arcot. The unspent balances in Cuddapah and South Arcot were made up to a large extent of savings on completed works, and in Anantapur, South Arcot and Nellore certain irrigation works could not be repaired on account of the continued presence of water in them.

FINANCE AND THE FEUDATORY STATES OF INDIA.

Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., M.P., for Hythe, who contributes this article, is a member of the well-known firm of David Sassoon and Co., Anglo-Indian bankers and merchants, and son-in-law of Baron Gustave de Rothschild. His intimate knowledge of Indian Finance probably exceeds that of any other public man, and for that reason the Editor of the *Financial Review of Reviews* invited him to write on one of the many interesting phases of Indian investment.

IN these days when British investors are looking for a safe and remunerative market, it is somewhat surprising that India, so closely connected with this country by every political and commercial bond, should offer no field to those who, in this country, have money to invest. We have for some time watched the course of events in South Africa, and we know that the most optimistic person would not regard that country to-day as the best waters upon which to cast his financial bread. We have seen since the close of the war between Japan and Russia the eyes of intrepid financiers cast upon the nation of the Rising Sun, and already there are many seeking concessions and exploring the country with a view to opening up Japan as an investment in which the British capitalist can pour out his treasures with a sure and certain hope of good return for the risk he undertakes to run.

But India, the country most closely allied with England, the country which is honeycombed with English official life, both military and civil; India, where there is not even an independent State existing without the guiding presence of a British Resident; India, where, since 1880, rapid strides have been made under English rule in developing its resources, promoting self-government, extending its railway system, and nursing and nourishing its finances; India alone, so far as the Feudatory States are concerned, remains practically a sealed book to the British Investor, and is as much an unknown quantity to the average Englishman seeking a market for his capital as the City of Tibet or the Mountains of the Moon.

The British public has, of course, been aware that financial questions have always held an important place in Indian affairs, and have required and received from those responsible for the Government of India the gravest attention at all times. The British Investor, however, has not realised, and does not realise, what the financial expert is at last beginning to appreciate, viz., that matters of Indian finance are as important to this country as that of Egypt or of our Colonial possessions. "Neither a borrower nor a lender be" is a commandment which has no place in the decalogue of the economist and its observance cannot fail to produce a commercial anæmia which is fatal to the well being of a prosperous State. It is from the sluggishness and inertia of capital that India has long suffered, and it is one of the principal contributory causes of her slow progress in the commercial and economic world. If we are correct in our supposition that the circulation of money is as necessary for the maintenance and expansion of the prosperity of a State as the circulation of blood is for the preservation and growth of the health of the human body, we have at our hand, in the case of India, both the disease which has hindered her in the past and the remedy which will help her in the future. We must pour into the torpid and sluggish veins of our great possession British capital to enable her to take that place amongst our dependencies which is hers by right of inheritance and of which she has hitherto been deprived by economic causes beyond her control and ours.

WHAT ARE THESE CAUSES?

There are two. One remains, but the other and most important has recently received the attention of the British Government and has been removed. The first is the personal equation, the result of the custom deeply ingrained in the nature of the Indian population of hoarding. This is the inevitable failing of imperfectly civilised communities, or of countries which are subject to periodical disturbances, and can only be changed by time and education, and in the process of education it need hardly be said that example plays an all important part. Man is an imitative animal, and when our eastern subjects perceive that we are prepared to send our gold thousands of miles across the sea for the development of their country, they will cease to hoard their savings because it is dastur (custom), and will invest them in the industrial development of their land because it is profitable, and because they may feel the necessity of coming into line with the rest of the advanced commercial world.

Thoroughly to gauge the extent to which the commercial progress of India has been hindered by the miserly habits of the population, it is only necessary to bear in mind the result of some investigations made on the subject, investigations which, of course, can be approximate only in their accuracy, by virtue of the very nature of the inquiries and the necessary absence of exact data. It has been estimated that during the years ended March, 1892, India imported about 356½ millions sterling worth of silver, or its equivalent in gold, coined and uncoined (or nearly 10¾ millions sterling per annum), and that out of this from six to seven millions per annum must have been hoarded or melted down. To go into the manner in which these results have been arrived at, or to attempt to show the extent at which money is at present being withdrawn from circulation, is not within the scope of this article. The statements are quoted merely as an illustration of the undoubted fact, that the custom of hoarding is sufficiently widespread in its operation to constitute it a very real and substantial factor in the financial situation which must be taken into account in the proper consideration of Indian affairs. Now, as has been stated, this may, and doubtless will, be altered in the course of time, but until it is it follows that the supply of money from India for the proper development of the Feudatory States must be in comparatively few native hands, with the result that rates rule high and progress is slow. Let us consider

WHAT A FIELD FOR DEVELOPMENT

is comprised in these States, dependent for their welfare, as are all communities, upon the proper expenditure of capital from time to time. Let us remember that they constitute one third of that vast Continent possessed of immense mineral wealth, to a great extent unworked and of commercial possibilities which only require the motive force of economically applied capital to render them actualities and to keep in constant and remunerative employment a teeming population of over 62 1-2 millions. It may, for the moment, be advisable to point out that these native or Feudatory States are under the control of the British Government, but in a less direct way than that which is exercised over the other parts of British India. They do not all pay tarbute to a supreme Government, but they all have a political Resident, who gives advice and counsel to the native Princes. Occasionally those native Princes require to borrow considerable sums of money whether for private or public purposes and it is very rarely that they come as they should do, to the British market for the purpose of obtaining their loans. Indeed a reference to the Stock Exchange Daily Official List will show under the heading of Indian Native State Loan and Land Companies, only five cases in which this country has taken any share. They are as follows:—

Indian Native State Loan and Land Company.

Authorised Issued.	Present Amount.	Stock or Share.	When xd or x in.	Div.	Name.	Paid.	Closing Quotation June 16.
£4753,00	£332400	100	2 Jan.	5 %	Bengal Presidency (Bettiah Raj) sec. 5 % 1 Mt. Deb. Rd	10	104 —106
£135,000	£130900	100	2 Jan.	5 %	Kalikote Raj Sec. 5% 1st Mt. Deb. with. Nos. 1-1 35	10	104—106
£10,000	£10,000	1 0	2 Jan.	5 %	Wimapore Zemindary, Co. Ltd., 5% Mat. Deb. Rd	10	1 5—1 7
£ 17500	£175 0	100	2 Jan.	5 %	Ramnad Raj Sec. 5% 1st m.t. Debs. Red. Nos. 1-1751	10	104—106
£10000	£6689	100	2 Jan.	5 %	Sivagunga Zemindary (Madras Presidency) 5% Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, within Nos. 1 to 1,000.	10	104—106

These facts disclose no business done to any extent between the States in need of money for private enterprise or commercial extension and the British Investor whose money can be safely applied in this direction would advantage to both the Native States and the nation. To this country it would mean another country, commercial development, in the Native States the opportunity of borrowing in the cheapest market for their purpose and a next result of closer commercial relations existing between the powerful native chiefs and the people of this country. There is another aspect to this question which must be considered, and that is from the point of view of the native trader and the agricultural districts. Surely he must require advances of money, from time to time, for the improvements and expansion of his own affairs. These requirements may be great or small, but they must of necessity be met at present by the resources of his own country. This argument has greater bearing provided the loan can be raised on equally advantageous terms at home and abroad, but when the negotiation of the loan at home tends to shorten the supply of money which might otherwise be lent to the trader for the advancement of his business, or for the native Prince for the benefit of himself or his subjects, then it is infinitely more to the economic advantage of the country that it should borrow in the cheapest market abroad and thus relieve the financial pressure of the money market at home. This, as we have pointed out, is the case in India where the hoarding characteristics impede the free circulation of money.

On the advantages accruing to a country from the traders therein borrowing freely of its wealth and spending it upon the improvement of their business, it is needless to elaborate.

It may be pertinently asked, how is it that India with such a heavily handicapped market at home does not avail herself more than she does of the advantages of a cheap and plentifully stocked money market, such as that possessed by this country? To appreciate the answer it is necessary to consider the position which India occupied to England when the relation of debtor and creditor is established between them, and how that relationship differs from that occupied by other countries to whom England lends money. A moment's consideration will show that it is economically necessary that

THE SAME MONETARY STANDARD SHOULD OBTAIN IN BOTH COUNTRIES

which are parties to the loan. The disadvantages of a diverse standard become obvious if one imagines an Indian loan raised in London, say in 1870, when the rupee was worth two shillings, being repaid, say in 1895, when eighteen rupees went to the pound. Interest on the loan is, of course, affected in proportion, and India would have to pay for interest in 1895 more rupees than she had any reason to expect in 1870, when she raised the loan. Therefore, although she has borrowed in the cheapest market the advantages are neutralised by the depreciation of the rupee, for although India borrows gold and repays gold, she, being on a silver standard, must raise the money in India in silver and repay it in terms of gold. This diversity of momentary standard has deprived India in the past, when she has come into the London money markets as a borrower of the knowledge possessed by all other debtors, of the exact amount which it will from time to time be necessary to pay whether as interest or for the redemption of the loan. Consequently, it has happened that India has lost more than she has gained by borrowing in London, and gained more than she has lost by borrowing at home. It can, therefore, be no cause for surprise that until India could rely upon not being required in the future to provide a much larger sum for the repayment of a loan than she had reason to anticipate when she borrowed it, she did not welcome the British Investor to her financial arena. Thus, the whole question we are discussing pivots and hinges upon

THE STABILITY OF THE RUPEE.

So long as the rupee possessed an uncertain and fluctuating ratio to gold, so long was India borrowing in a money market where a gold standard signified to her a perilous financial undertaking. Under these circumstances there was obviously little scope for the employment of British capital in the development of the Feudatory States of India. "Nous avons chango tout cela." There is no longer any reason why, to-day, British capital should not flow freely into India for every purpose for which she may require it. This change has been affected by the simple expedient of closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, which was done in 1893, and making the British sovereign legal tender in India, at the ratio of fifteen rupees to the pound, the rupee also remaining legal tender to any amount. This was accomplished in 1899, and the Indian monetary standard was thus established upon a bi-metallic basis, with a rupee whose fixed ratio to gold prevents any difficulty or injustice arising from India sterling loans effected in the English markets. It follows therefore, for the future, that although India will, as formerly, borrow in gold and repay in gold, raising the money in India in silver, that silver bearing a fixed ratio to gold no difficulty can arise in payment of terms of gold.

To take the case, cited above, of the loan raised in 1870 and repaid in 1895, there the fact that the rupee had in the interval dwindled to nearly one half its gold value, necessitated the repayment of what to India constituted nearly double the amount, for it must always be remembered that the purchasing power of the rupee has remained constant in India though its ratio to gold has varied. Had the rupee retained the fixed ratio to gold in 1870 and 1895, no inconvenience would have resulted in the case of the hypothetical loan mentioned. The loan effected the money would have been turned into rupees in India at a ratio of ten shillings in 1870 and reconverted into gold at the same ratio in 1895. That is the position of

AFFAIRS FOR THE FUTURE.

The rupee is, in all human probability, to remain constant at a statutory value of 1s. 4d., or a ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign. No longer need the Princes of the Feudatory States, or, indeed, anyone in need of capital in India, apply to the "Marwaris" and extortionate money-lenders for the assistance which they may require. The market of this country is now open to them, and they are no longer compelled to raise money at a rate of interest which must be far in advance of that which they would be able to obtain it at in this country. That India will at once become a spending instead of a hoarding country is not to be expected having regard to geographical and ethnological considerations. That she will gradually proceed along the path of judicious expenditure in imitation of western methods is a consummation devoutly to be wished. No country can prosper that does not spend judiciously, and no country can spend judiciously that does not borrow judiciously. India has been everywhere described as the brightest jewel in the Imperial diadem, but when its lustre is dimmed by lack of commercial and progressive enterprise then to stimulate its trade, its opportunities for development, becomes a matter of paramount Imperial importance. There is no reason why India, with its vast illimitable wealth, should not take her place in line with the British Colonies and all British dependencies. On the contrary, with the adoption of proper financial methods there is every reason why she should.

The wealth of England has been always at the disposal of those countries which form part of the British nation in every part of the world, and there is no reason now that the one great obstacle, the monetary standard, having been removed, why she should not develop closer commercial relations with every part of India, and especially with those Feudatory States whose reigning Princes turn to a British Resident for guidance and advice, and who may, in the future, wherever capital may develop or expand the resources of their lands, turn also to this country for that monetary assistance which it will always be willing to supply.

NO OFFICIAL IMPEDIMENT.

It is to be hoped that no impediment to this larger development will proceed from official quarters. Many causes have contributed, as we have shown, to the lack of commercial intercourse between this country and India, and it would be a matter to deplore if those causes having been removed, the India Office were to discourage in any way the extension of those facilities for commercial union which make, at the same time, for Imperial unity. There are many industries into which British capital might find its way, for instance, into the cotton mills of Bombay, which to-day have little or no British capital invested in them, and in the jute mills of Calcutta, which have however absorbed a certain amount of capital, though, it is to be feared, not any great extent. The financial ball has only to be set rolling to gather fresh impetus as it goes, unless official minds should render the work of those who put in motion the work of a commercial Sisyphus. Such an attitude on the part of those responsible for the Government of India would inevitably choke up the resources of British capital and render null and void the efforts of financiers to increase the bulk of trade, existing between this country and India. If we glance for a moment at the "London Stock Exchange Official List" and calculate the present amount of capital of the various companies connected with the British Colonies and with India, having out the more speculative elements, we shall find that the tendency is to invest larger sums of British capital in our Colonies than in India. This list is exclusive of Indian Government Loans contracted both in Sterling and in Rupees—representing obligations entered into for the construction of trunk railroad lines, as well as for the establishment and carrying on of works of public utility. Roughly they amount to no less than something not far short of 200 millions sterling—a sum which when added to the £210 millions gives a grand total of 420 millions sterling.

	Canada.	Australia.	Africa.	Other Colonies.	India, with Ceylon.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial Government	4700000		43441700		129062671
Colonial and provincial Government Securities	52389938	231543817	62823343	6583749	4586300
Corporation Stocks	8121012	12612500	17313250	—	3300000
Colonial Railways	148839166	143200	15788243	381250	—
Indian Railways	—	—	—	—	75413799
Banks and Discount Co.	220000	2127052	1053612	144000	13505
Commercial and Industrial	1264094	2860120	2401700	1296822	1204082
Electric Lighting and Power	3869200	375000	—	—	205000
Financial Land and Investment	905913	13814206	16843713	1495083	1419100
Financial Trusts	—	810000	2381704	494200	439000
Gas	—	—	178000	222000	330000
Iron, Coal and Steel	—	—	165000	—	261631
Waterworks	—	—	—	—	1837590
Tea and Coffee	—	—	—	—	657616
Tramways and Omnibus	1821000	1252800	491222	—	
	222150423	267118335	163058567	10416645	218810218

For purposes of Electric Traction, Lighting and Power the start that was made in Calcutta has conduced to the comfort of the dense population whose daily existence has been irradiated by the unspeakable benefits of clean lighting and automatically, driven fans, while returning handsome dividends to the British Investor, with an increase in the capital value of his holding.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE STANDSTILL IN RUSSIA.

SIGNS OF IMPENDING TROUBLE.

Embassies Guarded by Troops.

REVOLT THREATENS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Tsar's Ukase relieves the Premier, M. Goremykin, of his post and appoints instead the Minister of the Interior, M. Stolypin, who, however, still retains the Ministry of the Interior in addition.

The decision to dissolve the Duma reached the Council of the Empire, presided over by the Tsar sitting late last night at Peterhof.

The Grand Dukes, M. Trepoff, and the Court officials were present.

Troops are being massed at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other centres, in addition to the Guard Regiments, which marched in to St. Petersburg on Thursday.

All the proletarian Organisations have completed preparations for a pacific general strike.

M. Vischmiski, Russian Minister of Agriculture, has resigned.

The Duma building is closed and is guarded by Police, who refuse Members admission.

The Embassies are guarded by troops and a state of extraordinary defence has been proclaimed at St. Petersburg.

Signs of disaffection have reappeared in the Russian Army. Cavalry have been sent to Kronstadt, where a ferment has broken out in the Garrison.

A meeting of 2,500 Blue-jackets, held at Sevastopol drew up demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff, and unless they be fulfilled, the whole of the sailors in the Black Sea Fleet will revolt.

ST. PETERSBURG FULL OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 23.

St. Petersburg is swarming with troops. The railways and post-offices are closed.

There was some rioting yesterday evening and the troops were called out.

Most of the members of the Duma have gone to Finland to discuss the situation.

MANIFESTO OF THE TSAR.

The Tsar, in a Manifesto, concerning the dissolution of the Duma, says the Duma has greatly disappointed expectations formed, and instead of doing practical work it undertook illegal action beyond its sphere.

The Tsar promises to give necessitous peasants means of enlarging their lands and intends enforcing obedience to law.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NORTH POLE.

Wireless Station for the Wellman Expedition.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Mr. Wellman has established a wireless telegraph system from Dane Island, within six hundred miles of the North Pole, to Hammerpest.

The Expedition hopes to start for the Pole in the middle of August.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

Commercial Treaty Signed.

Advices from Adisabeba state that the Commercial Treaty between Italy and Abyssinia has been signed. It is identical with the German Treaty.

THE NATAL WAR.

Over a Thousand Rebels Surrender.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The eight days' grace, allowed in Natal to the rebels to come in, has expired. Altogether 1,047 rebels have surrendered.

DEATH OF MR. A. M. LINDSAY.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Martin Lindsay, formerly of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

[The late Mr. Martin Lindsay was Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta. He was an authority on Currency, and wrote considerably upon the subject. He took an active part, for many years, in advocating the establishment of a gold standard in India without a gold coinage, and gave valuable evidence before the Currency Commission of 1898. He was sixty-one years of age, and was a son of the late Rev. Alexander Lindsay of Peffermill, House near Edinburgh. He first married a daughter of Major Fanshawe, of Glenora, Moulmein, Burma, and in 1889 he married the daughter of Dr. Fawcus, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal. On retiring a couple of years ago Mr. Lindsay, whose services had been rewarded with the C. I. E., returned Home and went to live in Kensington.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 13th inst., left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. Macedonia left for Colombo and Australia also at 1 p. m. to-day.

CALCUTTA FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

New Secretary Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Mr. J. S. Meston has arrived in Simla from South Africa and has taken charge of the office of Secretary, Finance Department, from Mr. O. T. Barrow, who leaves at once from Calcutta as Comptroller-General.

THE ATTACK ON MR. EARLE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 23.

The trial of the natives concerned in the recent attack on Mr. F. Earle, a planter of the Doonagiria Estate, Ranikhet District, has been concluded at Almora.

Mr. Allen, Deputy Commissioner, convicted nine of the eleven accused and committed them for trial under different sections of the Penal Code, the sentences on the various charges to run concurrently. Two of the accused have been imprisoned for four years, one for three years, and the other six for two years each.

MOUNTAINEERING BISHOP.

Death of the Right Rev. Dr. Gott, Bishop of Truro.

THE PRELATE AND THE "NON-CON."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Bishop of Truro is dead.

[The death of the venerable Bishop of Truro has doubtless been accelerated by the loss of his wife in April last. For nearly fifty years Dr. and Mrs. Gott were inseparable, and the Bishop felt the loss of his wife severely. They were both greatly beloved in the Cornish diocese, where they were the friends and benefactors of their poorer neighbours. Up till recently Dr. Gott had enjoyed vigorous health, due probably to his fondness for mountaineering. Few men could tell him anything about the Swiss Alps that he did not know, and though he never compiled any volumes of sermons, he was never tired of writing about the sport he loved. Like Lord Marcus Beresford Lord Muncaster, Col. Hall Walker, Lord George Campbell, and a dozen other well-known people, Dr. Gott was a welcome Christmas present to his parents, he having been born on 25th December, 1830. He was educated at Winchester and B. N. C., and was ordained Assistant Curate of Great Yarmouth in 1857, where he soon became chaplain of the Wherryman's church. He became Perpetual Curate of Brantley in 1865, and was presented by Mr Gladstone in 1873 to the living of Leeds, in succession to the late Bishop of Ely, and in 1885 he replaced the present Bishop of Ely as Dean of Worcester, on the nomination of Lord Salisbury, who promoted him to the See of Truro in 1891, on the resignation of Bishop Wilkinson (now of St. Andrew's). Bishop Gott, who possessed a considerable private fortune, did not live at Lis Escop (formerly Kenwyn Vicarage), the "palace" of the See of Truro, but preferred to rent Trenython, a place about twenty miles from Truro and near to Par station.

Dr. Gott was an unsophisticated old gentleman, who, when in town, was not above travelling on the tops of busses and on the Underground Railway. It was in a dingy compartment of a train at King's Cross that he was one day confronted by one of those militant Nonconformists who love to have a dig at a churchman in apron and gaiters. After fidgetting a bit, the newcomer asked "Where are you a-going to?" Dr. Gott, in his gentle manner, replied, "I'm going to Victoria," to which his interrogator replied, "I'm going to Heaven!" "So, I hope, am I," answered the Bishop "but I'm going *via* Victoria!"]

BLOCK IN CAVALRY OFFICERS' PROMOTIONS.

Remedial Scheme Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 23.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes, as we mentioned briefly last week, that there is a proposal to alleviate the block in the promotion of Cavalry Field Officers of the Indian Army by transferring some of them to the Infantry as Seconds-in-Command of Battalions. The block in the Indian Cavalry is matched at present by an unduly rapid flow of promotion in the Infantry the result of which, if not quite as bad in its general effects as a hopeless dishcartening block, is still very disadvantageous to individuals. Now that the old system of prolonged tenure and indefinite extentions is ceasing to operate concurrently with a quickened flow of promotion arising from other causes it happens that on Officer may get Command of his Battalion very early and on completing it may find that his prospects of further employment are of the faintest, simply because there is no possible opening for him. Comparatively old Commanding Officers on finishing their Regimental Service are content to go comparatively young. Commandants fit for further work want its but there are not enough suitable appointments to go round. It would seem therefore that Infantry Officers are by no means likely to resent the transfer of a certain number of Cavalry Officers to their branch, at all events in cases where the result would be to assure to the former a prolongation of their active Regimental employment.

STRIKE IN AN ISLAM SCHOOL.

Extension of Summer Vacations Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 23.

Students of the High School department of the Islamia High School, Lahore, numbering about 200 are on strike since Thursday last. Their case is that they presented an application to the Educational Committee of the Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, Lahore, for an extension of the term of summer vacations and prayed that their vacations might be brought on a par with those of other local schools, but the application was summarily rejected without even being perused, being thus disgraced. All the students without any exception left the school and again requested either an extension of the term of the summer vacation or the granting of leaving certificates. The Educational Committee have now decided that all students who do not join at once are to be struck off after six days' absence and leaving certificate withheld. The decision has caused a sensation in educated circles and the attention of Government has been called to the matter.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Possibility of a Large Military Display.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 23.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the character and place of military camps during the next cold weather are not settled and a good deal necessarily depends on whether the Amir visits India or not. If he does, there is sure to be a big military display in his honour. The present Amir has hardly any personal knowledge of our modern army, and his inspection of a large force of all arms should open his eyes considerably and might lead him to consider whether aid and advice of British Officers would not be to the advantage of his own forces. For many reasons it would seem expedient that the Amir should see an imposing military display.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS IN MYSORE.

Conference Fixed for next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 23.

The Director of Public Instruction visited the Bishop Cotton's School to-day. A conference with headmasters and managers of European schools which was fixed for to-day has been postponed till August, so that the Bishop of Madras may be present. The Director of public Instruction will return for this conference.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Sanction has been given to the employment, of Captain Kemphorment, Royal Scots Fusiliers, as an Intelligence Officer in Northern Nigeria.

Lieutenant G. Burrows, East Lancashire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission on completion of his tenure as Adjutant of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers.

Captain Rowley R. A., is posted to Harwich.

THE LATE LADY CURZON.

Remains Removed to Kedleston.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

Lady Curzon's remains have been removed to Kedleston.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT SIMLA.

An Imposing Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, who are at present staying at the "Retreat," Mashobra, will come in this afternoon to attend the Memorial Service at Christ Church.

LATER.

A most impressive service was held at Christ Church, Simla, this evening, at six o'clock, as a token of respect to the late Lady Curzon. The Church was crowded and among the mourners were their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, the Ladies Elliot, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, Lord Kitchener the Members of Council, and many others.

The service was conducted by the Bishop of Lahore who read the lessons taken from 15th Chapter of Isaiah and 25th Chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. The Reverend Warlow, Chaplain of Chirst Church, read the Evening Service and then followed a portion of the Burial Service; Hymns Nos. 221 and 499, Ancient and Modern, were sung. The service was fully choral. After the Bishop had pronounced a final blessing, the organ pealed out the "Dead March," the congregation standing in silence until its close.

CALCUTTA'S SYMPATY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The following reply has been received from Lord Curzon to the Message of Condolence from the Calcutta Corporation.

"I value greatly sympathetic message from city which we loved.—CURZON."

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

General Rules Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The following is issued by the Army Department:—

The Government of India have promulgated an important decision in regard to the scale of the admission of travelling allowances in the case of Officers permanently transferred to another station while temporarily absent from their original station on duty. There has hitherto been no specific rule governing such cases which have therefore had to be referred to Government separately for order on their merits. With a view to obviating the necessity for such references in future, the Government have ruled that the Officer Commanding the station at which the officer is temporarily stationed shall decide (according to the circumstances of each case) the scale of allowances to be admitted and the place whence the permanent duty move should commence, all such journeys to be dealt with as general "on duty" movements.

The following is an example of what is intended: An officer stationed at Mian Mir is ordered to attend the Signalling Class at Kasauli. While at this Class orders are issued transferring him on completion of the course of instruction to an Unit stationed at Jhansi. In this case the Officer Commanding at Kasauli would decide, if the officer had brought the whole of his property with him that travelling allowances on the permanent duty scale should be given for the journey from Kasauli to Jhansi, only, or if the officer had left his heavy baggage at Mian Mir he could authorise the conversion of the temporary duty scale of allowances received or to be received to those on the permanent duty scale for the journey between Mian Mir and Jhansi *via* Ambala, the officer receiving travelling allowances on the temrary scale in addition for the journeys between Ambala and Kasauli. Taking the same case and substituting Rawalpindi for Jhansi, the officer would rejoin at Mian Mir on the temporary duty scale and proceed from thence on the permanent scale. An officer, temporarily absent on duty at a station in close proximity to his permanent station, would, as a rule, rejoin his original station before commencing the permanent duty move.

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC ZAMINDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

On Friday last passed away an able, wise, liberal and public-spirited administrator in Sri Rajah Rangiah Apparow, Zemindar of Nuzvid, aged 69 years, in his palace at Nuzvid. The deceased's high primary schools at Nuzvid and Poor-House at Bezwada are amongst his notable acts of the philanthropy. Liberal contributions to the Cocanada water works, a library to the Victoria Memorial Hall, Masulipatam Endowment Library for High School, Sriranagam scholarships to medical and law students, his encouragement to technical education raised him high in public estimation. He was honoured with the distinction of the title of Rajah in the New Year's honours of 1906 in recognition of admirable qualities as landlord.

THE RECENT MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT AT WAI.

Trial of Mr. Peares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

The hearing of the case in which Mr. Peares, a driver in the employ of the Western Indian Motor Car Company, stands charged, under Section 304(a) of the Indian Penal Code, with driving recklessly and negligently, and thus causing the death of a child on the 4th June, came before the Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara.

The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Sonavale, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, defended the accused.

During one of the Mahableshwar runs accused had run into two children at Wezaradi, near Wai, one being killed instantly and the other miraculously escaping.

Some fourteen witnesses were examined. Judgment will be delivered to-morrow (Tuesday).

SINGULAR STEAMER ACCIDENT AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

A singular accident happened on the river to-day. While the steamer "Maharaji" was leaving, her port anchor fouled the rudder of a cargo-boat and tore it off. The rudder was carried away by the current and deposited on the opposite bank of the river and steamer's propellor caught the anchor-chain, interfering with the navigation. The cargo-boat was drifted down the stream. The steamer was eventually brought to, fortunately undamaged.

PROPOSED SIDING AT MONYWA.

A Long-Felt Want.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

News comes from Monywa that the authorities contemplate the construction of a siding from the station yard, through the heart of the town and all along the Strand road, to the European quarter of Monywa.

A survey will be made shortly. It will be a distinct conveuience for traders. It will divert much of the river-trade to the railway and supply a long-felt want to the trading communities of both the Monywa and Segaing districts.

CALCUTTA BUDGET DEBATE.

Question of Extension of Time.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The Commission which the Viceroy appointed to consider the question of extending the time for the Budget Debate in Calcutta consists of certain members of his own Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 23.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—The small Commission to consider what extension is expedient in the representative element in the Legislative Council, referred to by Mr. Morley in his speech on the Indian Budget, will consist, it is believed, of certain Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, virtually a Sub-Committee of that body. If Mr. Morleys expectation of being able to inform the House of Commons of the definite result and recommendations of this Commission before the end of the Session is to be realised, the time for its deliberations is very limited since, it is understood, that Parliament will rise early in August. One step in the direction of extended representation would be to give all important Chambers of Commerce the right of electing additional members and every Province might have a native representative. The different Provincial Councils might be enlarged on more representative lines.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

Not Due to Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 23.

The delay of the Bombay Express Train on Saturday was not due to breaches as stated, but to an accident from which she narrowly escaped near Kupgal station, beyond Adoni.

The following are the particulars:—At 11 o'clock on Friday night, the 20th instant, a goods train from Gooty station, bound for Raichur, detached an empty goods wagon on the siding at Kupgal station, and it is presumed that owing to the force with which a vehicle struck another waggon on the siding, the former rebounded, and the strong gale of wind prevailing at the time helped it to pass over the points and run on to the main line.

The goods train had then left the station. Though the engine-driver was running at the usual cautious speed, the vehicle came in collision with the empty waggon and smashed it, besides tearing up the rails and damaging the points for a considerable distance.

Caution-signal lamps were exhibited by the night watchman on duty, owing to the in-coming Bombay Express Train being expected to pass through.

A couple of hours later the engine-driver of the Express, on seeing the caution signals, brought the train to a slow speed.

The line was soon put right and the Express passed on.

There were several European passengers who had arrived by the last mail steamer from England travelling by this train.

DISSATISFACTION ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

Petty Stations Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

As a result of the differences between the East Indian Railway and the native station staff, who, although receiving many concessions still claim better terms, some of the smaller stations near Howrah have been closed for a few days.

In fulfilment of their threat, the station staff at Howrah left work shortly after 10 o'clock last night after the conclusion of their day's work, declaring that they would not return on the following day. They dispersed quietly and places of more importance were immediately occupied by Europeans, for which the Company had been arranging.

Up to early this morning no official announcement had been made as to the running of trains to-day, but the authorities will, probably, by a rearrangement of duties and by outside help, for which they have negotiated, continue the usual service with as little delay and disorganisation as possible.

The men openly say that the strike will expand all along the line to Kalka. It is confidently stated that if this threat is carried into effect, it is more than probable that everyone of the local trains to-day will cease running as there will not be a single ticket collector, parcel clerk, booking clerk, signalman, or khalassie to help in any way. The telegraph-signallers have also joined in the movement, but the Government telegraph office has assisted the railway by lending them the services of a staff of operators.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT RANGOON.

Excellent Architectural Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 23.

The Consulting Architect to the Government of India has given high and deserved praise to the work on the new Roman Catholic Cathedral, Rangoon.

The wonderful part of it is that, except a Roman Catholic Priest from Europe, who superintended the work, the workers are all Indians, trained by himself, without any other supervision.

The place is well worth a visit by those interested in buildings. Not only the construction, but mode of carrying out the work, is said to be well worth the study of those concerned with like undertakings.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT DACCA.

The Commissioner Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

Mr. H. LeMesurier, Commissioner of Dacca, was thrown from his carriage on the 19th instant and severely hurt.

Mr. LeMesurier was conveyed senseless to his residence by several Mahomedans.

He is better now.

THE RANCHI COLLEGE SCHEME.

A Contradiction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

The statement that the Secretary of State negatived the Ranchi Model College Scheme is incorrect. The question is engaging the attention both of the Local and Supreme Governments, and has not advanced so far as to be ready for submission to the India Office.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN KANGRA VALLEY.

Residents Scared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 23.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Naggar, Kangra district at 1-50 on Saturday morning. The people were much scared.

The shock was followed by good rain improving the crop prospects which were gloomy.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Sir Pherozeshah and the Improvement Trust.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

The following queries were sent to the President of the City Improvement Trust, by the Municipal Corporation:—

"(*a*) Whether it is true that the City Improvement Trust have forwarded to Government proposals for amendment of the City Improvement Trust Act, especially seeking amongst other things to make it compulsory on the Corporation to pay to the Trust a contribution of 2 per cent. on the total rateable value of buildings and lands in the City? (*b*) Whether the proposed amendments were discussed at meetings of the Board, and if so, whether the subject was entered in the minutes of Proceedings of the Board, and if not, why not? (*c*) If the subject was entered in the minutes, why it was not included in the excerpts supplied to the Corporation? (*d*) Whether the Proceedings of the Board with regard to such proposals for amendment were not of such a character as could be laid open to the public and the Corporation, so that the public and the Corporation who are vitally interested in these matters might have an opportunity of considering and criticising them before Government dealt with them. (*e*) Whether these proposals have been forwarded to Government without being sent to the Corporation."

The Secretary of the Trust replied to the queries as under:—

"(*a*) It is true that the Board have, from time, to time, forwarded to Government proposals for amendment of the Improvement Trust Act in various particulars, but as regards the Municipal Contribution the Trustees have merely asked Government to amend Section 72 of the Act so as to render it free from obscurity and so that a precise method of calculating the contribution to be paid by the Corporation should be laid down. (*b*) Amendments as suggested from time to time were discussed at meeting of the Board which were to open the Press. No precise form for the amendment of Section 72 of the Act was ever discussed or even suggested. The subject of discussion were entered in the minntes of Proceedings of the Board. (*c*) it is not considered expedient to communicate such matters to the public and the Corporation at an incomplete stage? Reference is, however, invited to T. R. No. 243, dated 25th August 1903, which was communicated to the Corporation (*d*) The Board are of opinion that the proper time for the public and the Corporation to consider proposals of the nature of amendments to the Act is when they have been (if ever) incorporated in a Bill with a view to presentation to the Legislative Council, and these must rest with Government. (*e*) Yes."

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta speaking upon the subject remarked that the notice of motion, (the quiries above referred to) was given by the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, as to the Corporation's contribution to the Trust of two per cent on the total rateable value of buildings and land in the City. He drew the Corporation's attention to the reply of the Improvement Board in which they stated that it was true that the Board had, from time to time, forwarded to Government proposals for amendment of the Improvement Trust Act in various particulars. Further on they stated that the amendment, as suggested from time to time were discussed at meetings of the Board which were open to the Press. The subjects of discussion were entered in the minutes of Proceedings of the Board, but that "it was not considered expedient to communicate such matters to the public and the Corporation was at an incomplete stage." He considered the answers he had quoted was contradictory in itself. He could not understand how the proceedings left open for the Press which could be considered as not expedient to communicate to the Corporation. An imputation was started against the Corporation that they had assumed a hostile attitude towards the Improvement Board, but so far as the operations of the Trust were concerned, the Corporation was always anxious to co-operate with them. What criticism the Corporation made on the work of the Improvement Board was only to suggest a friendly spirit to guide them in their deliberations. As he had said on a former occasion, it was the Corporation and the public that had to complain about the attitude the Improvement Trust assumed towards them when they closed their proceedings against the public and did not allow the Press to be present. That course was not considered from the first to be in the interest of the public and it was for him (the speaker) to open the eyes of the Improvement Trust to the undesirable attitude assumed by them in the matter. The Corporation had to pass resolutions on the subject, and ultimately it was after a considerable amount of discussion that the Improvement Trust passed a resolution allowing the Press to be present at their meetings. And, further, allowing the Corporation the excerpts from their proceedings. The Board was empowered to withhold any such financial items from their excerpts to the Corporation, as were considered desirable in the interest of the public. The fact that the proposals of the Trust for the amendment of the Act, as sent to Government, should not be included in the excerpts, did not speak well for the attitude of the Board towards the public and the Corporation. He asked them if the Board was justified in depriving them of an opportunity to criticize those proposals before they were considered by the Bombay Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India; before they were embodied in the form of a bill; and before consent or non-consent was given to them. He could not understand what harm could be done if the Corporation and the public were given that opportunity. Certainly any criticism that they would have made thereon would have proved conducive of some good what mischief an attitude as taken up by the trust in the present case could do was that even when the bill was in the Legislative Council, no alterations could be made therein, as the Government of India and the Secretary of State had already formed their decisions. On the other hand they had the Corporation and the public been given the opportunity offering them criticism on the subject, it would have enabled Government not to commit themselves to the proposals in any concrete form, if it was not desirable. The only conclusion he could form as to the present attitude of the Board towards the Corporation was one of keeping the later body at arm's length. But they should not forget that it was the Corporation who supplied them with the sinews of war. The Corporation was an authoritative representative of the taxpayers of the City in constitutional and legal form, which the Improvement Trust ought to recognize, and as such engaged in the work of the same importance to the City for which the City Improvement Trust were also, partly created. It seemed to him that the explanation of the present attitude of the Board, as he ventured to suspect it might prove to be on its very first meeting was that it was a department of Government. It was inflicted with the same autocratic spirit which the Government brought to bear upon their departments. There were many intelligent men on the City Improvement Board but the system in which they constantly worked, infected them with a spirit of aloofness, which had led them to adopt their present attitude; and, as he then pointed out, no greater mischief could be done than by the adoption of such an attitude. He was sure everybody would feel that it was wrong of the Board to have excluded that part of the proceedings of the proposals for the amendment of the Act from the excerpts sent to the Corporation, thus keeping both the Corporation and the public from a knowledge of that which would have been very useful to them in drafting the Bill which was now already drawn up. It was therefore no use going to the Board and there was nothing more to be said about it. He would that the memorandum from the Secretary of the Bombay Improvement Trust be recorded and that the Corporation regretted that the Improvement Trust had taken a view of the matter which was not in consonance with the best interest of the Corporation and the public.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit seconded the motion, which was adopted.

CONGO SCANDALS.

Sentence on Mr. Stannard.

It is announced in "Le Patriote" that Mr Stannard, the English missionary, against whom was brought a charge of libelling Major Hagstrom, the Swedish Congolese Commandant, has been ordered by the Court at Coquilhatville to pay a fine of 1000 francs (£40), and one franc damages.

The Rev. E. Stannard is a member of one of the Congo Missions, and was a witness before the Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the administation of the Congo officials. Mr. Stannard and Rev. J. H. Harris (who has since returned to England) gave evidence on the Bolima massacres, which occurred in 1904, and revealed a state of affairs in the Congo territory which is scarcely credible. For these revelations Mr. Stannard was charged with criminal libel, which, according to Congolese law, is punishable up to one year's penal servitude and a fine of 1,000 francs —£40. Mr. Stannard's evidence had been fully corroborated by other witnesses, including Lontula, the senior chief of Bolima. The Major Hagstrom referred to in the above telegram was then, and still is, executive chief in the district where the outrages were committed. When the report of the Commission was published, twelve months later, all the incriminating evidence had been carefully omitted. The Foreign Office having made arrangements for Mr. Armstrong, British Vice-Consul, to act as counsel for Mr. Stannard, the suppressed evidence was naturally required for the defence, but despite the repeated representations of the British Minister in Brussels, the Belgian Government has not permitted it to see the light of day.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The M. B., S. C. Degree.

Last evening a meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University; Principal F. G. Selby, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

THE SIND LAW CLASS.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar it was resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Sind Law Class be recognised in Law for the purposes of the first examination for the Degree of L.L.B. for a further period of five years, commencing with the 1st January, 1906.

VALUE OF THE MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Senate next considered the desirability of reducing the value of the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883, the Bombay Tramway Company having paid off their five per cent. debentures and the amount thus realised having been invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper.

On the motion of Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, it was resolved to reduce the amount from Rs. 150 to Rs. 120.

THE CONSTITUTION OF FACULTIES, ETC.

The Senate considered a letter from Mr. H. O. Quin, Secretary to Government, regarding the draft regulations relating to the constitution of the Faculties and the M. B., B. S., degree. The letter has been published. The Senate had adopted the following regulation in regard to the constitution of the Faculties: "At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted, altered or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate."

Principal Shark moved the substitution of the following, instead of the above regulation: "At a convenient time soon after the appointment of any Fellow the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time, the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one or more of the Faculties, or in the case of special personal qualifications, to more than one. Such qualifications shall be stated to the Senate and recorded in the Minutes of their meetings. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted, altered or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate." Mr. Sharp also moved the following regulation in place of one formerly adopted: "There shall be four Faculties, namely of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. Every member of the Senate shall be a member of at least one Faculty and may, in the circumstances above stated, be a member of more than one Faculty." Mr. Sharp said the question of the Faculties had been discussed in the past with a great deal of warmth, and he trusted the Senate would accept the solution of the problem which had been put forward by Government, namely, that as a general rule, a Fellow should be assigned to the Faculty with which he was naturally and most closely connected. At the same time, it was recognised that there were exceptional circumstances where some Fellow might be assigned with propriety to more than one Faculty. But in order to safeguard this privilege, it was provided that a distinct reason should be given for any such case and duly recorded. The Rev. Father Dreckmann seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

To regulation 34 relating to the degree of Licentiate of Medicine, Dr. Temulji B. Nariman moved the addition of the following paragraph:—"No student shall be admitted to the L. M. and S. course after Government have constituted a new qualification outside of the University in place of the present University qualification."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE M. B., B. S. DEGREES.

The Senate next considered a regulation adopted by them with reference to the M. B., B. S. degrees. It ran as follows:—"A Candidate for the Degrees of M.B., B.S. must have passed the Previous Examination in Arts of the Bombay University or an Examination in some University recognised by the University of Bombay, which is in the judgment of the Syndicate at least equivalent to the Previous Examination in Arts of this University. He must have been engaged during five University years in professional study at a Medical College recognised by this University." Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock had given notice to move that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the words "Previous Examination in Arts," wherever they occurred, be left out from the regulation, and the words "Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science" be inserted instead.

Against this proposition, there were two amendments standing in the name of Dr. Viegas and Dr. G. B. Kher.

Dr. Viegas' amendment was: "That a committee (to be named at the Meeting) be appointed to consider and report within three weeks as to the advisability of instituting a separate Examination after the Matriculation as the preliminary examination for the course leading up to the degrees of M. B., B. S."

Dr. Kher's amendment ran as follows:—"That with reference to the letter from the Government to the Registrar, they be informed that the Senate appreciates the consideration for their opinion shown by Government, but in view of the fact that the Matriculation standard of the Bombay University will be materially raised under the new Regulations and will be superior to that of the other Indian Universities, the Senate still considers that the Previous Examination will be a sufficiently high standard of preliminary admissions for the M. B., B. S. degree."

Both Drs. Viegas and Kher withdrew their amendments.

Colonel Dimmock, in moving his proposition, said that the general scheme of the M. B., B. S. degrees had now practically passed the stage of consideration. He thought the question as to what should be the preliminary education for the course required very careful consideration before they sent the scheme back to Government for their sanction. He hoped the Senate would realise what a very important thing it was to have a proper scheme of general education for those who wanted to go in for the M. B., B. S. degrees.

He thought it was only right that they should place the M. B., B. S. degrees on as high a plane in regard to general education as possible. It was not right for this University to adopt a standard different from that adopted by the other Indian Universities, which required Intermediate Examinations as the qualifying tests. This question had been under consideration for many years. At the first stage, when the question was discussed by the leading members of the medical profession outside the University, there was a great tendency to lower the degree.

Eventually they had to confront the opinion of the Indian Universities' Commission, who, after taking into consideration the opinions of a large number of distinguished medical graduates of the Bombay University, decided that the Intermediate Examination test should be laid down for the degree. The Commission came to this conclusion, not only after a consideration of all the evidence given before them in Bombay, but also of the evidence recorded in other parts of India. He, therefore, recommended that the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science should be the standard for the M. B., B. S. degrees.

Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, in seconding the proposition, said that it was desirable for the honour of their University and the medical profession that a higher standard should be adopted for the degrees of M. B., B. S.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the P. E. test had been adopted by a very large majority of the Senate, and the Government had sent back their proposal in a rather halting way. On the former occasion, when Dr. Temulji moved the proposition, there was an apprehension that the Government might not perhaps accept the decision of the Senate. But now they found that the Government had left the Senate a free hand to chose what they thought best. He hoped the Senate would stick to their former resolution. The question of the M. B. degee had been under discussion for several years past, and during that period different qualifying standards had been proposed. But it was only recently that a meeting of the Medical Fellows of the University and the professors of the Grant Medical College was called under the auspices of Colonel Dimmock, when the question was thoroughly discussed, and on that occasion it was Colonel Dimmock who recommended the Senate that the preliminary standard for the M. B. degree should be Matriculation. The subject was subsequently discussed by the Senate, when Dr. Temulji seconded his (the speaker's) proposition for fixing P. E. as the qualifying standard. He alluded to these facts to show how inconsistent were these two gentlmen when they now proposed the Intermediate Examination as the proper standard. Now, when the last decision of the Senate was communicated to Government he was informed on high authority, that at a meeting held at the Grant Medical College the professors came to the conclusion that the P. E. test should be accepted with this proviso, that the standard of the English paper he raised to 65 marks. It was a preposterous suggestion, and the Government did not accept it. But even now the professors were willing to accept the Senate's decision. Sir Bhalchandra then referred to the qualifying standard demanded for this degree in the different Universities in the United Kingdom.

The proposition was then put to the vote and lost by 21 votes to 32.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE MYSORE DEWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 23.

Another sign of the progressive tendency in the Mysore State is given in the decision of the Government to purchase two motor cars for the use of the Dewan and his suite.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Innovations at the Wicket.

GRAND SCULLING AT HENLEY.

TENNIS THE: DOHERTYS BEATEN.

LONDON, JULY 6.

C. H. B. MARSHAM, the Kent captain, after losing the toss seventeen times consecutively, proved successful in the spin of the coin at Worcester, and thereby secured first innings for his side. Kent made good use of this change of fortune, and although rain caused a stoppage for three-quarters of an hour remained at the wickets for the whole of the day, scoring 359 for the loss of only three batsmen. Humphreys and Hearne put on 131 in an hour and three-quarters for the first wicket. Humphreys' share of this number was a vigorous 84. The feature of the day, however, was another brilliant innings by Hutchings, who followed up his recent triumphs at Tonbridge and Sheffield with a dashing innings of 94, put together while the score was being increased by 140. He drove with tremendous power and freedom and obtained his runs in an hour and a half. Hearne at the drawing of stumps was not out 132, having been batting for four hours and three-quarters. His success was especially noteworthy seeing that 22 years have elapsed since he first came out for Kent.

There was some stupendous scoring in a number of the county matches commenced on Monday, and if this kind of thing should go on, it is quite likely that we shall have a recurrence of the agitation that took place a few years ago with the object of putting bowlers on a more equal footing with batsmen. It will be remembered that the excessive proportion of drawn matches in the county championship competition led to a series of suggestions for the purpose of making the work of the bowler easier. The schemes which were most favourably received were those for widening the wicket and for making the law as to leg-before-wicket more stringent as for the former proposal there was a sharp division of opinion amongst the first-class counties, and it was even proposed in one quarter that the wicket should not only be widened by an inch, but should be heightened to a similar extent. When these alterations were seriously proposed to the Marylebone Club, the more conservative feeling prevailed, and for the last few years little, if anything, has been heard of the suggested innovations. If, however, as in the case of Essex and Middlesex, one side starts with a total of 471, and the other replies with 460, it is obvious that the question of keeping down the run-getting by means of an alteration of the laws is likely to be discussed once again.

The Essex captain, F. L. F

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Details of the New Scheme.

CAPITAL TO BE £4,000,000.

MELBOURNE, JULY 2.—In connection with the offer of the new Anglo-Australian shipping combination for the English mail contract, the Federal Cabinet to-day decided to accept that offer, subject to the adjustment of one or two subsidiary details, which are now in the hands of the Postmaster-General. Two of the parties to the three-fold shipping combination which is about to take over the next English mail contract are Sir James Laing and Sons, Ltd., the well-known Sunderland shipbuilders, and Scott, Fell, and Co., the well-known Sydney ship-owners, who made a bid for the last mail contract. The combination has already secured a capital of one million, but will develop its capitalisation to £4,000,000 before it forms the new Australian line of steamers flying the Australian flag, which is to be brought into existence to fulfil the postal and several State produce contracts. The company is to be formed with offices in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and London. There is to be an Australian as well as a London board of directors. The new fleet will consist of the very latest turbine steamers, capable of doing the journey. From Naples to Adelaide in 25 days.

MELBOURNE, JULY 3.—Little additional information with respect to the parties composing the three-fold Melbourne, Sydney, and London group in the combination was allowed to transpire to-day. It has, however, been ascertained that it is not Scott, Fell, and Co. or M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co., two firms hitherto linked by rumour with the project. There is reason to believe that the English parties are not confined to members of the Sunderland Shipbuilding firm of Sir James Laing and Sons, Ltd., and that another big English shipbuilder has interests at stake in the combination.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.

MELBOURNE, JULY 4.—Though no official announcement was made to-day in regard to the new mail contract, it was definitely ascertained that a document had been signed by the Postmaster-General on behalf of the Commonwealth Government and by Mr. Croker on behalf of the shipping combine. The conditions provide for a fortnightly service, mails to be delivered in three and a half days faster time than is stipulated under the existing arrangement. Australian rates of wages will be paid to the crews of the new fleet, which will fly the Australian flag. The new contract has reference only to the service to take the place of that carried on by the Orient Company, and expiring at the beginning of 1908. When the contract with the P. and O. Company expires, at about the same time, it will rest with the Imperial Government to take action for the continuation of the alternative service.

COMMENT BY ORIENT LINE AGENT.

SYDNEY, JULY 2.—Mr. K. S. Anderson, Superintendent of the Orient Co., referring to the report of the Shipping Commission, said the statement that the Orient Co. did not publish its balance-sheets was incorrect. They were issued yearly, and published, and commented upon throughout the press, and were readily obtainable by anyone at any time. He would not be much surprised if the average round trip did not eat up £40,000 against the £35,000 estimated by the Commission. As to the probable income, the entire annual revenue of the Orient Mail Line during the last four years, both from freights and passage money, had been, on the average, no more than about one half of the very seductive figures of the report. It was not probable that a national line would be able to earn £2 for every £1 that the Orient line secured. Larger and faster steamers, no doubt, would attract passengers, but they could not attract traffic when there was no traffic to attract.

As to freight, he could not understand the phrase "ship capable of carrying 5,650 tons of cargo." The Commission must have confused tons of cargo with cargo tons of 40 cubic feet. The average rates and quantities promised to give £18,000 per round voyage were, in his opinion, as unreliable as the expected passenger earnings. Both were valueless, except as pious aspirations. He believed that the cost would be £400,000 per steamer complete for the sea; £350,000 would be an underestimate, and the Commission did not allow for a month lost to permit of withdrawal for overhaul or an accident. Further, a national line would, more likely cost the country £350,000 per annum than the £240,000 estimated by the Commission. He was strongly of the opinion that a national line could not be run as efficiently and economically as a private concern.

SANITATION AND HEALTH IN RAJPUTANA.

THE Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, in forwarding the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Mullen, Chief Medical Officer to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, says:—

The general sanitation of Ajmer city leaves much to be desired, but the local authorities are fully alive to their responsibilities in this matter. The Municipal Committee propose to devote a large part of their present surplus balance of about Rs. 80,000 towards improving the sanitary condition of the city and certain urgently required works were carried out during the year under report. The question of the protection of the Foy Sagar water-supply is being considered. Little attention is paid to Sanitation in Native States, but the anxiety of the inhabitants to prevent the recurrence of a severe epidemic of plague may stimulate their interest in this respect. The number of inpatients and out-patients who attended at the dispensaries of the Province during 1904 was less by 23,160 than in the previous year. It may be doubted whether fear of being detained under suspicion of being infected with plague was the cause of this decrease, for it is observed that the attendance increased in Alwar and Bharatpur where plague was most severe. The commonest diseases were malarial fevers, diseases of the eye, skin diseases, and ulcers. The sale of quinine at the Post Offices in Rajputana was as follows:—1903-04, 63,931 five grain powders; 1904-05; 50,525 seven grain powders. The quantity sold during the year 1904-1905 thus amounted to nearly 50 21/40 lbs. as against 46 lbs. in the previous year.

As was remarked in Sir Arthur Martindale's review for the year 1903-1904, the question of vital statistics and of jail accommodation is receiving attention, though progress in each case is slow. The proposal to convert the Veterinary College building at Ajmer into a Lunatic Asylum for Native States cannot in my opinion be recommended, as the building is likely to be required for other more important objects.

FINANCE AND THE FEUDATORY STATES OF INDIA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The example thus set has recently been followed by the Bombay Electric Traction, Lighting and Supply Company, with a capital of £1,800,000. It is busy electrifying twenty-five miles of double track tram lines, supplying a fast developing demand for lights and fans, and with the prospective transmission of energy to the great cotton mills bids fair to revolutionise the economic conditions of these huge concern; while it so eminently calculated to permit of the workers of both sexes discharging their sum of toil under circumstances free from the *fumum strepitumque* so inseparable from mechanical appliances driven by steam.

RAJAHS AND CHIEFS,

Yet in view of the praiseworthy efforts made by generations of Indian Administrators to interest the Rajahs and chiefs in works inuring to the economic advantage and social benefits of their "eyots," it does seem a striking phenomenon that they should have had so little recourse to the British loan market—nothing repels the Oriental mind more than the red-tape and circumlocutory correspondence which are the inevitable though irksome concomitants of a bureaucratic regime. The native consequently prefers the rough and ready conveniences of requisitioning the proffered aid of the local "dealer in money," even though he realises the onerous character of the terms he is compelled to accept.

It would conduce to the abiding weal of India, as well as to the good of the British capitalist, were the circumstances of application to the "Sircar" for raising loans in England made easier and less dilatory to the Feudatory chiefs. We cannot resist the belief that far greater recourse would be had to this market, often gorged with loanable capital seeking moderately safe investment, if the Indian Government turn their attention to the establishment of easier and more direct relations between the Indian borrower and the British lender than those that appear to obtain. Such a state of things would mean that less British capital would go to Foreign countries—often under conditions of considerable risk—and more to our own subjects, lubricating the springs of their potential Industrial enterprises, and fertilising their relatively untouched agricultural and mineral resources.

EDWARD SASSOON.

THE first attempt of the author of "The Jungle" at a book, a story entitled "Prince Hagen," was rejected thirty-seven times—by fifteen magazines and twenty-two publishing houses. Another literary note on Mr. Upton Sinclair is provided by *Punch*. "It is rumoured," it says, "that he is at work on a new novel on the subject of the War Stores Scandals, and that the name of the book is to be 'The Bungle.'"

THE ALLEGED RAILWAY ASSAULT.

Appeal Against the Conviction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

The case in which a European named Albert Dillon, was charged with molesting a Native lady, while travelling in a train between Poona and Bombay, was concluded before Mr. Judge, First Class Magistrate of Poona, the proceedings being conducted *in camera*.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said that the facts of the case were that the complainant, his wife, and Mrs. Gajjar were passengers by the night train, leaving Poona at 11-15 p.m., on the 17th June last. Mr. Narenji and his wife were first class passengers with the two Misses Gajjar and Mrs. Gajjar. The latter, for want of room, travelled in the ladies' reserved second class. Next to this ladies' reserved compartment was a men's compartment, of which accused was an occupant. The allegation against the accused was that after the train had left Poona he made an attempt to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Gajjar. On examining the complainant and Mr. Simons, the car-attendant, and before taking further evidence, the accused was examined at the request of his counsel, Mr. L. Seeley, barrister at-law. From the evidence of the complainant and the other witness and an examination of the accused the Magistrate said he was opinion that the accused had committed an offence under Section 509, I. P. C., and not under Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code, as alleged by the police. He accordingly charged the accused under Section 509 of the Indian Penal Code and dispensed with further evidence for the prosecution. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that at Kirkee station he asked Mrs. Gajjar to allow him to travel with her in her compartment, and that, finding himself in trouble, on account of this, he became nervous and got down at Karli station. After going to Bombay he tendered a written apology to the complainant and paid Rs. 50 to be used by Mr. Gajjar for any charitable purpose.

The Magistrate, therfore, convicted him under Section 509 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The offence committed by the accused, he said, was a serious and most reprehensible one and he had plainly admitted the offence. The learned counsel on behalf of the accused has urged that the accused should be given the advantage of the provisions of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as he was a young man, of only 32 years, and a respectable person who had fully repented of his foolish indiscretion. The unconditional apology tendered by the accused together with the sum of Rs. 50 showed that he was sorry for what he had done and atoned for it immediately.

If the accused were punished, he was likely to suffer in his prospects in life. The offence was not of a trivial nature and there were no extenuating circumstances under which it was committed. The apology and the repentance came after the offence was committed. But when the offence was committed the intention of the accused was obviously not honourable. Accused could make no reasonable excuse why he made advances to a lady, whom he did not know at all. Accused should have known that the lady was respectable, as she was travelling in a reservedsecond class carriage. It had been urged by the learned counsel that, had the accused known who the lady was, he would never have acted as he did. The accused had no justifiable reason to approach a lady not known to him. Under the circumstances, the Magistrate said that he would not be justified in using the powers under Section 562. The next question was, what sentence he should impose upon the accused. If offences of the nature committed by the accused were allowed to pass without serious notice, travelling alone in trains in the case of women would be rendered very unsafe. Offences of this nature were reported frequently, though all precautions were taken to prevent their occurrence, and they must, therefore, be dealt with severely. In this case, however, the accused had, by his subsequent conduct, shown that he had fully repented of his indiscretion and had learnt a lesson for life; he also took into consideration the facts urged in favour of the accused by his counsel. Accused deserved a substantial sentence, as the offence was committed by him in a public place and in respect to a respectable lady. But taking into consideration his unconditional apology, he directed that he should pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to undergo two months' simple imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given.

THE French Government has bought for the Luxembourg Gallery an apple tree in bloom fashioned by Mlle. Suzanne Meyer out of soaked breadcrumbs. Mlle. Meyer has cultivated the art of breadcrumb modelling for three years. She soaks the crumbs in liquids of various colours, and then works with the paste from a palette. She has invented a process for making the crumbs elastic and virtually unbreakable.

A TYPICAL BILE BEAN CURE.

BILIOUSNESS AND BACK PAINS BANISHED QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY.

"I can honestly say that Bile Beans have succeeded in curing me of biliousness after ordinary medicines had entirely failed. So I have great faith in Bile Beans, and always keep them in the house." Such was the reply an enquiring Middlesbrough reporter elicited from Mrs. Annie Richardson, of 27, Surrey Street, Middlesbrough.

"For many years I suffered from biliousness," continued Mrs. Richardson, "I was constantly subject to fits of dizziness. My head seemed to swim round and round, and my eyelids ached terribly, Dull, heavy pains in my back made my illness even more agonizing, and for weeks together I was quite unable to do my housework."

"I tried several well-known remedies, but they had little or no effect on me. My married daughter told me she had been cured of the same complaint by Bile Beans, and I decided to give them a fair trial, I gave up all the medicines I had been taking, and took Bile Beans alone. Almost immediately I felt their good effect, and the third bottle brought me entire relief, I enjoy right good health now, and take quite pleasure in my work, I have no hesitation in strongly recommending Bile Beans to all sufferers from biliousness."

Mr. Richardson corroborated his wife's story. "I haven't much faith in patent medicines as a rule," he said, "but I do know that Bile Bean have done my wife a wonderful lot of good."

Mrs. Richardson's story of her recovery is typical of all Bile Bean cures. Bile Beans quickly effect a marked improvement, which is steadily maintained until a complete cure is effected. That is because Bile Beans are a natural vegetable specific which helps the ailing organs to work out their own salvation.

Bile Beans, the world's most successful tonic-alterative, provides a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, liver troubles, constipation, piles, headache, palpitation, dizziness, heart-burn, jaundice, sleeplessness, flatulency, nausea, sickness, female ailments, debility, neuralgia, skin eruptions, spasms, colds, and pains in the back and shoulders, and are an excellent safeguard against rheumatism, gout, colds, chills, and influenza.

Obtainable of all Chemists and medicine vendors at Rs. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle, or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8, per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot 30, Strand Road, Calcutta,
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 24th July 1906.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 23.

The depression has moved in a West North-Westerly direction. The Bombay current has given heavy rain in the Western and half of the Central Provinces, and increased rain in Gujerat, South-Eastern and South Rajputana. In the Bay the current is still somewhat below the usual strength, especially in the Gangetic plain. The depression will probably move in the direction slightly to North of West.

On the Burma Coast nearly general moderately heavy rain has fallen and in the interior light local rain. Tavoy reports two inches, Moulmein four and Akyab five. The skies remain moderately to heavily overcast, while the temperature in Upper Burma is generally normal, but defective in lower Burma.

In Bengal, and Chota Nagpur the rain has been light. There has been a nearly general precipitation in Eastern Bengal, and Assam, and in Orissa light local rain; The clouds have decreased, but the skies are still lightly to moderately overcast in North-East India. The temperature has fallen in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, owing to rain and is now in defect.

In the Central Provinces, West Central India and Gujarat, there has been moderate to heavy general rain; in Rajputana, light local rain and in the United Provinces and Punjab there has been a few light falls. Two inches of rain fell at Nagpur; Chauda, seven; Seoni two; Pachmarhi, and Hoshangabad, five; Khandwa, six; Indore two; Rajkot, one and-a-half; and Veraval, two. The weather is much warmer than usual in the United Provinces, Punjab and Sind, while it has become cooler in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat.

In the last-mentioned area the skies have become completely overcast. They are heavily clouded in the Central Provinces; and lightly to moderately overcast in the United Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. The skies have again become clouded over the extreme North owing to a local disturbance. The air has become drier in Rajputana, but damper in the Central Provinces and Gujarat.

On the West Coast, in Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad nearly general light to moderate rain has occurred.

In the rest of the Peninsula a few falls are reported. Bombay, Goa and Mormagoa had one and-a-half inches; Karwar, three; Mercara, five; Calicut, four; and Belgaum, three. The cloud has decreased in the Eastern half of the Peninsula and in the Western half the skies are still heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen in Malabar and the Deccan, but risen in the South Eastern districts, and Madras Presidency is generally defect everywhere.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in the Central Provinces, Central India, the South-East half of Rajputana, Gujarat Bombay, the Deccan, and the West Coast. There has been local rain in the interior the Burma, and some rain in North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Hyderabad.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23RD JULY.

Amritsar.—Rain much needed generally.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Heavy continuous rain, cotton plants look well but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Khangaon.—Heavy continuous rain, Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Heavy continuous rain. Break needed generally Cotton plants flourishing, but want fine weaather. Food-grains suffering from too much rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy with Sunny at intervals. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Showery.

Wadhwan.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhawnagar.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Seasonable Cottou plants flourishing, and contigue to show more improvement. Cotton crop excellent Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Break needed generally.

Belgaum—Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts	In Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	31 03	29 60	32 97	28 32
Monday 23rd July 1906	0 51	0 89	1 04	1 00
Total	31 54	30 49	34 01	29 32
Total fall to 23rd July '05	24 32	24 85	24 79	19 32
Total fall to 23rd July '04	28 47	31 63	32 83	24 47

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

Messrs. Kemp & Co.

Last 24 hours.	Total fo Date.	Corresponding Total 1904.	Corresponding Total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 45	26 13	30 43	21 5

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, JULY 23RD.

STATIONS.	Pressure S.L.	Direction.	Wind. Average hourly.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·901	WNW	15	93·8	86·2	54	0·00	....	....
Jask	29·901	SE	11	..	..	..	0·06	0·06	−0·15
Muscat	29·913	Calm	W	..	..	..	0·00	....	....
Aden	29·918	E	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·00	2·45	−1·24
Lahore	29·409	ESE	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·34	−1·89
Sirsa	29·422	ESE	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	8·39	−1·95
Delhi	29·422	SE	6	89·1	73·9	85	0·02	6·48	+1·12
Agra	29·374	SE	6	82·9	76·7	91	....	11·32	−3·75
Gawnpore	29·374	E	6	82·6	77·0	82	....	6·36	−1·13
Allahabad	29·338	ENE	6	82·6	77·1	86	0·01	11·87	−1·01
Jhansi	29·362	Calm	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	−1·89
Agra Canal	29·328	S	W	24	89·9	81·8	84	....	1·34	−1·89
Karachi	29·408	W	12	85·0	81·0	90	....	0·20	+2·00
Jeypore	29·421	ESE	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·35	10·88	+2·77
Ajmere	29·425	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	0·13	4·83	−4·72
Deesa	29·410	SSW	25	90·3	81·1	77	0·05	12·28	−2·91
Ahmedabad	29·422	SW	10	93·3	82·3	83	....	5·23	−0·22
Bhuj	29·412	E	4	92·1	80·0	87	....	5·23	−0·59
Jamnagar	29·418	SSW	31	93·0	80·2	83	0·05	8·41	....
Dwarka	29·430	SSE	24	92·3	82·3	83	....	....	−0·29
Rajkot	29·413	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	5·58	+4·37
Bhavnagar	29·431	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	0·30	9·67	....
Para.									
Veraval	29·486	NNW	33	83·6	82·7	80	0·75	9·81	+1·97
Neemuch	29·416	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	0·73	11·81	+2·91
Indore	29·470	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·21	20·92	+4·90
Sangor	29·327	Calm	17	81·4	74·6	90	0·03	23·61	+1·82
Jubbulpore	29·381	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·08	25·21	+4·12
Hoshangabad	29·223	W	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	17·49	+1·24
Khandwa	29·349	WSW	13	89·2	74·8	84	1·45	13·33	−1·07
Raipur	29·333	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·02	12·53	+1·19
Nagpur	29·332	SW	15	83·2	73·2	89	0·93	28·41	+0·61
Amraoti	29·354	W	8	85·6	72·8	91	1·50	19·43	+3·02
Akola	29·432	W	12	86·0	73·6	87	1·61	10·75	+2·82
Surat	29·456	NW	16	86·0	76·0	84	0·03	9·81	+1·73
Malegaon	29·464	W	16	85·6	73·3	76	0·26	13·68	−13·44
Bombay	29·542	SW	15	87·1	81·5	81	3·08	20·85	+2·47
Poona	29·567	WSW	17	84·6	71·3	93	0·90	10·68	+1·63
Mahableshwar	29·542	SW	17	..	79·2	69	0·25	8·05	....
Aurangabad	29·501	W	22	87·8	71·0	78	0·06	10·63	....
Sholapur	29·551	SW	10	89·8	76·0	68	0·00	5·45	−2·93
Hubli	29·641	WSW	10	85·8	78·4	83	2·93	47·60	+1·91
Bijapur	29·590	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·00	6·19	+1·94
Belgaum	29·624	W	23	79·6	68·2	81	1·17	9·24	+3·76
Mormugao	29·673	N	11	87·5	80·4	78	1·48	42·03	+1·76
Karwar	29·713	..	..	..	..	..	....	45·70	+2·82
Mangalore	29·746	..	..	..	..	..	....	47·26	−5·45
Calicut	29·793	SSW	5	86·7	76·2	90	2·78	36·45	+1·32
Cochin	29·833	E	M	86·3	73·2	86	2·17	33·81	+4·01
Bangalore	29·713	WSW	19	84·8	65·8	80	1·00	9·63	+3·12
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·533	W	13	89·3	70·2	73	0·19	11·68	....
Mansulipatam.	29·545	WNW	7	89·0	77·1	87	0·08	12·33	+3·52
Bellary	29·622	W	13	97·0	73·7	60	....	6·02	+3·41
Cuddapah	29·630	NW	G	96·2	80·9	60	0·07	10·15	+4·65
Madras	29·647	SW	7	99·0	77·0	58	....	4·13	+0·83
Coimbatore	29·735	WSW	13	89·4	71·6	86	0·30	9·26	−0·84
Trichinopoly	29·716	SW	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	2·73	+0·69
Nagapatam	29·690	W	11	101·4	81·5	53	....	2·80	+0·23
Colombo	29·793	W	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	4·81	−1·99

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H. = 0·51 (31·51); G. T. H. = 0·60 (39·23); St. G. H. = 0·73 (35·28); C. P. = 1·26 (28·77.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes, being regulated by the further westward progress of the depression, were very irregular, showing a brisk fall in the United Provinces, the Indus Valley, Central India and at Deesa, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Amraoti, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, and southwesterly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Veraval, Saugor, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mormugao, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° to 8° in defect at Coimbatore, Bellary, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Calicut, Bijapur, Sholapur, Akola, Nagpur and Indore, and 5° to 8° in excess at Saugor, Bhuj, Karachi, Jacobabad, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi; minimum 5° to 12° in excess at Agra, Jacobabad and Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thrity-nine stations report rain, the heaviest, and most important falls being 6·46" at Khandwa, 4·54" at Hoshangabad, 3·79" at Calicut, 3·30" at Belgaum 3·25" at Karwar, 2·37" at Nagpur, 2·17" at Bhuj, 2·07', at Indore, between one and two inches at Rajkot Veraval, Amraoti, Bombay, Mormugao, Mangalore, Cochin, and nearly an inch at Akola.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved westwards and its centre this morning is somewhere between Raipur and Jubbulpore where the barometer is about a quarter of an inch below normal. Conditions continue to be very favourable for rain over a large area. More or less heavy rain is likely to be recorded in the central area of the storm and also in Gujrat and on the West Coast to the north of Mangalore. Weather is unsettled over the greater part of the country. The river Nerbudda is likely to rise.

Weather during the week ending 21st July in the Trades region.

Press ure had been in moderate to large defect of normal at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles. Wind was so uth-westerly at Zanzibar and south-easterly at the other two stations. All the three stations record light showers.

N. LESSLE,
Meteorolgical Report for Western India.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

More Rain Still Wanted.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th July contains the following particulars:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was rain in all districts during the week except Tehri. A break is needed in Gonda where low-lying lands have been flooded and maize sowings seriously interfered with. In a few districts more rain is needed for rice sowings. The standing crops are everywhere doing well and prospects are fair. Fodder supplies are generally good and cattle are healthy except in Dehra Dun and Rae Bareli. Prices of food-grains have risen in four districts and fallen in two.

The weekly report of the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was good rain in the affected districts except in Muttra and Agra which received an average of barely half an inch each. Some anxiety is felt in Agra owing to high westerly winds, but no damage has been done as yet. Prospects in other districts are fair. Sowings continue and the standing crops are doing well. The scarcity of fodder is practically over and cattle are in better condition. The general health of the people is improving. Prices of food-grains are stationary, except in Hamirpur and Agra where they have risen and in Jhansi where they have fallen slightly. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 22,000, on gratuitous relief 49,000; Agra Division—workers 1,000, on gratuitous relief 9,000; total 81,000.

PUNJAB.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—on works 2,968, on gratuitous relief 5,485; total 8,453. The fall in the number on relief is due to the rainfall and sowing of crops following on distribution of takkavi. Distress is decreasing. There is no wondering or emaciation apparent. The physical condition of the labourers is good. Relief measures are sufficient. The public health is good.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain averaging 2 cents to 1·40 inches fell all over the Province during the week. More rain is wanted in the Bannu district. Autumn crops are being sown. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is average. Harvest prospects and outturn of crops are fair to average. Cannabi sativa in two villages of the Peshawar tahsil have been demaged by floods which occurred in the Bara river: floods have also occurred in the Indus and Kurram. The Kilapani supply is normal. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in a few villages of Bannu tahsil. Stock of food grains are sufficient. Fodder is procurable. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 14 11/16 to 18½; gram 16 1/16 to 19; bajra 13 to 13½; maize 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

There was again general rain except in parts of Marwar and Jaisalmer; Sambhar in Marwar reports 466 cents, Udaipur 273, Hill tracts 268, Partabgarh 125, Shahpura 432, Tonk 261, Bundi 156, Kotah 338, Jhalrapatan 342, Jaipur 376, Kishangarh 340, Alwar 272, Karauli 208, Bharatpur 82, Dholpur 53, Bikaner 32, Ajmer 390, Merwara 86. Sowings for autumn crops continue. Pasturage is now available but fodder is insufficient in some of the affected tracts. The condition of cattle is improving. Prices have risen in Kotah and fallen in Hill tracts, Patarbgarh, and Kishangarh.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—on works 2,566, on gratuitous relief 1,024, total 3,590; Merwara—on works 13,235, on gratuitous relief 5,336, total 18,571; grand total 22,171. Native States:—Marwar—on works 1,727, on gratuitous relief 1,377, total 3,104; Mewar—on works 818, on gratuitous relief 99, total 917; Shahpura—on works *nil*, on gratuitous relief 84, total 84; Tonk—on works 1,793, on gratuitous relief 841, total 2,634; Jaipur—on works 8,365, on gratuitous relief 684, total 9,049; Kishangarh—on works 2,130, on gratuitous relief 2,736, total 4,616; Alwar—on works 1,415, on gratuitous relief 1,616 total 3,031; Eastern States—on works 5749, on gratuitous relief 1,827, total 7,576; total Native States 31,261; grand total 53,422. The decrease is due to people leaving the works to cultivate their fields. Prices vary between 11¼ seers in Karauli and 15 seers in Alwar. Takkavi is being distributed and private charity is sufficient. Cholera has practically ceased in Ajmer-Merwara and Bharatpur: a few cases are reported from Dholpur.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall was general except in Bundelkhand. Ploughing and sowing for the autumn harvest are in progress. Agricultural stock is in bad condition in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand and fair to good in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Malwa. Pasturage is bad in parts of Gwalior and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand and steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The number on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 10,000 on gratuitous relief 4,000, total 14,000, in Bundelkhand States and Jagirs—on works 8,000, on gratuitous relief 2,800, total 10,800; grand total 24,800.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Good rain has fallen during the week in all districts; the heaviest falls were—Nagpur 6½, Balaghat 5½, Chanda and Drug 4½, and Mandla 3½, inches. Autumn sowings are nearly finished although they have been retarded in Wardha and Chanda by continuous rain. A break would be welcome in Seoni, Nagpur, Chanda and Balaghat. Germination is good in Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Betul, and Drug. Sowings have almost been completed in Jubbulpore and Balaghat which expect a slight increase in the rice area. Weeding has commenced in Saugor, Nimar, Akola, Amraoti, Buldana and Yeotmal and transplantation of rice in Chanda and Balaghat; thining of rice continues in Chhattisgarh; rice embankments have burst in places from heavy rain in Jubbulpore and some damage to seedlings by rain is reported from Balaghat, but in the Baihar tahsil sowings have increased by 10 per cent. The prices of food-grains are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, and Bilaspur; the price of wheat has slightly fallen in the northern districts; juar is a seer cheaper in Wardha and Akola: elsewhere prices are fairly steady.

BARODA.

For week ending 7th July 1906. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,938, on gratuitous relief 147, total 2,085.

The Bombay returns have already been published.

The number on relief was 266,080, a decrease of 53,367.

NEIGHBOURS AT VARIANCE.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr Justice Beaman, disposed of the appeal filed by Jamshedji S. Entee, who was defendant in a suit, relating to some questions of easements and so forth, filed against him by Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nasarwanji D. Delhina, in regard to house-property in Anjir Baug, Slater Road. The suit was decided against the defendant by Mr. Justice Scott on some points. Mr. P. J. Badsha, and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah & Co., appeared for the respondent. The Chief Justice observed that the right claimed by the plaintiff was one to which the remedy of injunction was appropriate; in the absence of an actual invasion of the right, the plaintiff could only claim the remedy, if she could clearly show a breach had been intended. Mere apprehension would not suffice; the Court would not presume that a wrong would be done. The plaintiff had failed to satisfy the condition that the defendant's acts were equivocal; in the absence of this assurance, the claim for injunction was premature. The question of costs was reserved.

VALUABLE DITCONERY FOR THE HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growih of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Feringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

HELP FROM IRELAND.

WHAT their Irish allies are worth to the Government in a moment of crisis or danger was strikingly proved when, in spite of Sir E. Grey's appeal, Mr. Dillon persisted in raising the question of the Egyptian executions. The Foreign Minister besought the House in words and with a demeanour the gravity of which produced a profound impression, not to do anything to fan to a flame the smouldering fanaticism in Egypt. Sir E. Grey is not given to displays of feeling, but last night his deep consciousness of responsibility was shown in a face of ashen paleness and a voice of strained earnestness. Even Mr. Keir Hardie was impressed into silence, but Mr. Dillon, flouting the Government and sneering at the Foreign Minister, did his best to work the very harm all responsible authority is straining every nerve to avert. It was a significant scene; a striking object lesson.

SPORTING OARSMEN.

The Ghent rowing club, which won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, has been very plucky and persistent in its attempts to achieve distinction, and its success will be heartily

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE list of promotions, while it contains no startling surprises, includes many names which will be recognised as worthy of special reward and selection. There are seventeen commanders promoted to the captains' list, and nearly every officer so selected has at some time or another seen service in the face of the enemy. It is true that in the greater number of cases the service was at the bombardment of Alexandria, although Vitu and Benin also figure in the list, while Captain Gurney will be remembered in connection with the landing of scouts from the Widgeon during the war in South Africa, and Captain Green commanded the Pigmy in China. The list is as follows:—E. W. E. Wemyss, the commander of the Devonshire, thirty-eighth on the list, with seniority of 1899; the Hon. G. A. Hardinge, in command of the Æolus, forty-seventh on the list; A. F. Gurney, in command of the Halcyon; J. Nicholas, in command of the Portsmouth t.b.d.'s; W. Lumsden, on the staff of the commander-in-chief, Sheerness; A. T. Hunter, in command of the Shearwater, in the Pacific; L. Clinton-Baker, commander at the Barracks, Chatham; J. F. E. Green, late in command of the Caledonia trainingship; R. M. Harbord, late in command of the Alacrity in China; V. H. G. Bernard, commander of the Topaze; E. F. Bruen, commander of the Surprise; J. C. Ley of the War College Staff; E. C. Villiers, commander of the Vulcan; E. Hide-Parker, lately commander of the Euryalus when flagship in Australia; W. G. E. Ruck-Keene, commander of the Osborne College, with which he has been associated from the first; and E. M. Philpotts, late commander of the Bulwark when she was the flagship of Sir Compton Domvile. Captain Philpotts was 114th on the list, with a seniority of 1902, and he was specially promoted to lieutenant in February, 1891, and has been in the two grades fourteen years and two months.

The promotions from the lieutenants' list are twenty-four in number, and extend from Commander Ward, 46th on the list, with a seniority of 1892, to Commander Fisher, 16th on the list, with a seniority of June, 1896. The specialists do not appear to have an undue proportion in the list, but as on several occasions recently the training service is very properly marked out for prominent notice. The following are the names:—J. R. Le Hunte Ward, commanding the Spanker in the Portsmouth Reserve, who was landed during the disturbances in Samoa, 1899, from the Torch; G. E. Corbett, in command of the Circe, Devonport Reserve; H. Luxmoore, who was until recently 1st of the Montagu; C. E. Rooke, recently in command of the Halcoon; H. E. Browne, 1st and (T) of the Ocean; G. T. E. Pike late 1st and (G) of the Sirius, in China; W. Nellor 1st and (G) of the Andromeda; C. MacKenzie, D. S. O. (for services when in command of the Whiting at the attack on the Taku Forts, 1900), 1st of Hogue, sea-training ship for boys; J. T. Bush, late 1st and (G) of the same ship; G. B. W. Young, Navigator of the Formidable in the Mediterranean; J. H. Trye, who recently returned home Acting-Commander of the Grafton; A. G. K. Hill, commanding the Calypso, training ship for Newfoundland Reservists; G. N. Ballard, 1st of the Russell; M. T. Daniel, Navigator of the Hermes, flagship of Sir Edmund Fox in the East Indies (Commander Daniel wears the medal for Vitu); John Harvey, in command of Dwarf, on West Coast of Africa; E. H. Rymer, 1st of Duke of Edinburgh; R. C. K. Lambert, 1st of Hampshire; P. A. Bateman Champain, 1st of the Osborne College for Cadets; H. W. Bowring, Navigator of the Prince of Wales; W. Bowden-Smith, No. 1 of Crescent, flagship of Admiral Durnford, on the Cape Station; A. V. Vyvyan, on the staff of Sir Arthur Moore, in the King Alfred in China (Commander Vyvyan wears the medal for Benin); H. P. E. Tudor Williams, acting commander of the Bulwark, flagship of Lord Charles Beresford, has the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for saving life in 1895; V. E. H. Phillimore, D.S.O. for services at Tientsin in 1900, when he led a company of bluejackets to the support of some American Marines; he was recently in command of destroyers in the Mediterranean; and W. W. Fisher, 1st and (G) of the King Edward VII., flagship of Sir William May. The promotion of Commander Fisher is in well-earned recognition of the high standard of gunnery efficiency attained by that ship, a result due largely to the energy, patience, and inspiration of her officers, including, of course, the admiral, whom we also have pleasure in congratulating upon his promotion in the Order of the Bath.

Mr. Arnold-Forster has not been particularly successful in his attempts to draw his successor at the War Office on the subject of the committee now sitting to consider the details of a National Army organisation. The right honourable gentleman has made many praiseworthy endeavours to obtain enlightenment, but he has invariably been put off with replies which, if not evasive, have certainly not been of a nature to relieve public anxiety, for presumably the public are anxious about a matter of such vital interest to the Empire at large. All that one can gather from the official utterances is that the committee over which Lord Esher presides has been assembled with no formal terms of reference whatever. What Mr. Haldane desires—so he says in plain and distinct terms—is to be able to ask the committee specific questions from time to time with a view to a "general scheme." Not until he is in a position to produce the "general scheme" will the War Minister feel justified in replying to any questions put to him by Mr. Arnold-Forster or anybody else relating to the proposals which are under consideration. The public are asked, consequently, to take a great deal on trust. This does not strike one as being a particularly satisfactory development of the system of departmental committees. It would be less objectionable from a Service point of view if the chairman on the present occasion were a soldier of some rank and experience. What can Lord Esher know of the wants of an Army in war, and yet it is with the view, we suppose, of preparing for such contingency that the National Army is sought to be erected.

The new Volunteer brigading system ought to prove an advantage, though some regard the measure as a little premature, in view of the fact that as yet there is no report—is there to be one?—from the committee on the proposed National Army. If we may judge by the popularity of the brigading scheme with those who are eligible for commands, there should be in the further no lack of qualified officers to administer the reformed territorial Army, in the higher ranks, once it has been brought into existence in its national form. There was at first a considerable amount of doubt and uncertainty as to the conditions of service of the new colonels on the staff. This, however, did not deter a large number of officers from putting in their applications for employment. Most of those who expressed a willingness to take command of brigades were men in the prime, or only just passed the prime of life, who, having gone to the retired list for private reasons, or been placed there under the conditions of the Royal Warrant, were pleased at the prospect of getting something to do of a congenial nature which would keep them in touch with their profession. Little fault can be found with the selections. There are one or two appointments which may at first sight seem to be unaccountable, but on inquiry we find there are explanations as to why they have been made which are quite satisfactory. Of one thing we are certain, a really conscientious effort has been made to bring the brigades under the command and influence of the best men available. And what is of no little importance is that there have been no complaints heard as to the terms offered, which goes to show that the officers chosen have not regarded their appointments in the light of a "money-making business." They have "come back to the Army again" from love of soldiering, which is, after all, the best evidence of their zeal in the cause, and should secure the confidence of those over whom they are placed in authority.

The regimental dinners have been well attended this year. There is evidently no tendency on the part of officers to forget how much the efficiency of an army depends on *esprit de corps*. There is everything to be said in favour of its continuance. We notice that the number of Line regiments which include their Militia units in their gathering shows a marked tendency to increase. This is the more satisfactory as the time is fast approaching when all will have to do so, if the policy of mutual support through a county organisation is to prove a lasting benefit. The Highland regiments, strange to say, which might have been expected to have been the last to regard with favour any breaking down of barriers, have in the matter of fusion of Line and Militia units quite taken the lead. That they have done this is the best possible proof of the desirability of the change. The days are long since past and gone when there can exist feelings of exclusiveness in armies, and the measures about to be introduced will stamp out every remnant of such conservatism. It may be as well that this should be made known. According to the views of Mr. Haldane, we can only have one Army, and any general staff officer and commanding officer will be dealt with summarily who does not recognise the fact that all branches of the Service are maintained for the same purpose—the successful prosecution of war. The scheme has not been unfolded yet, for the reason that it is not fully developed; but this, we understand, will be the bedrock on which it will be formed.

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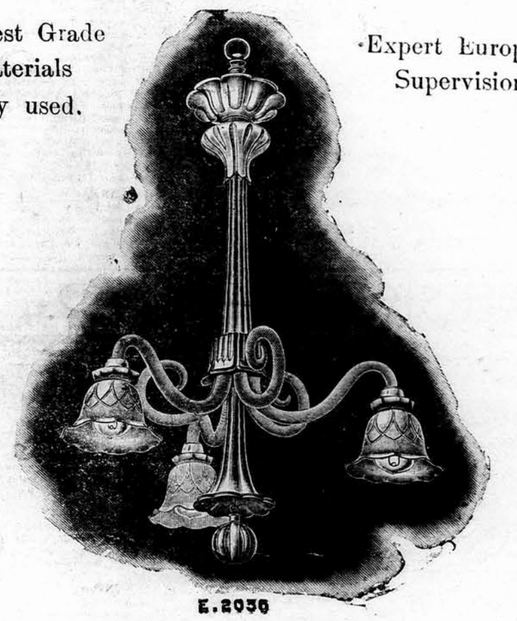

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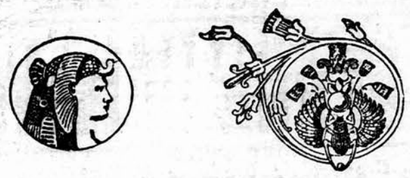

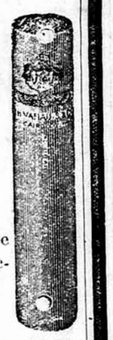

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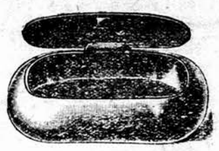

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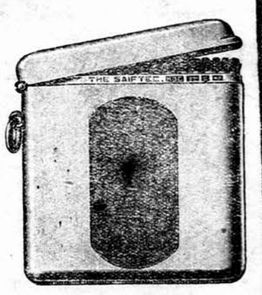

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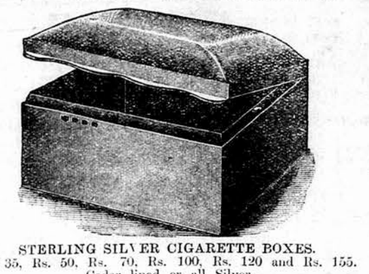

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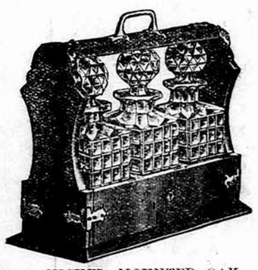

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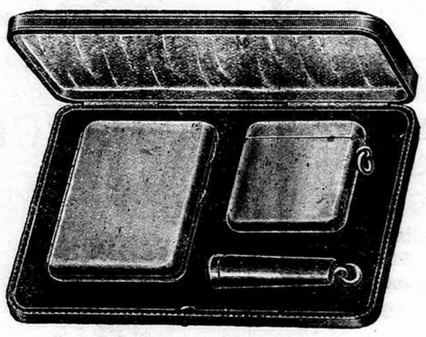

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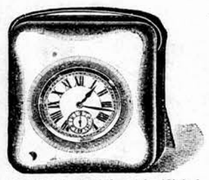

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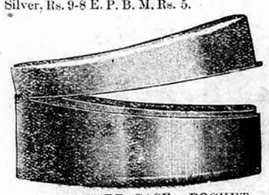

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